

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

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Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., January 12, 1944

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*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

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# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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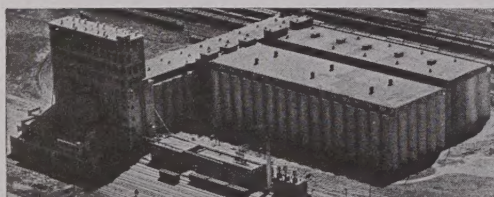
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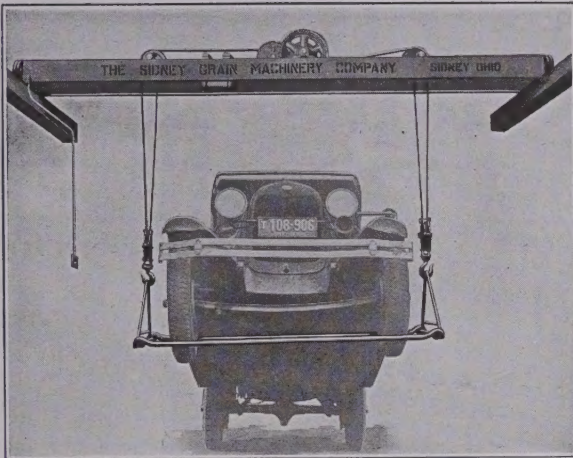
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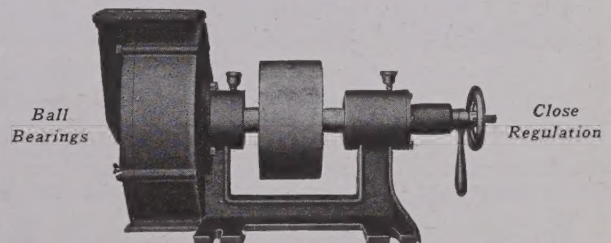
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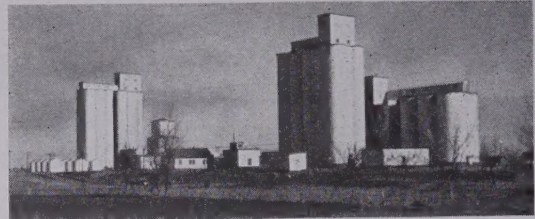
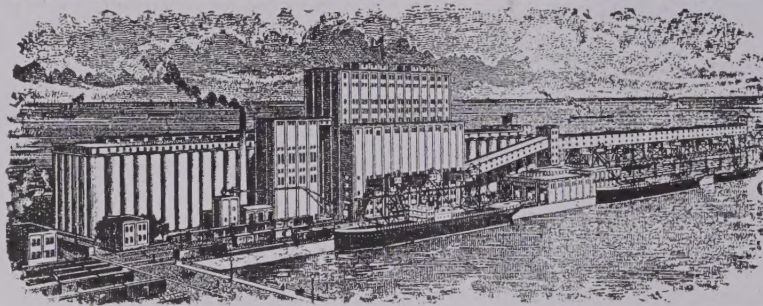
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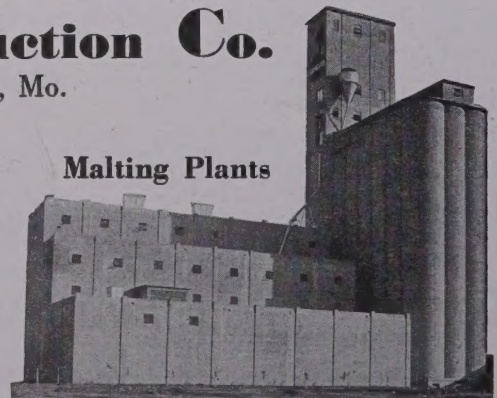
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**WANTED**—Now, or as the postwar readjustment period arrives: several men from 25 to 40 in office departments, sales, manufacturing, engineering, purchasing and accounting; and in the field as junior and division supervisors. Kasco Mills, Inc., 500 Richardson Bldg., Toledo 4, Ohio.

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**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.75 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. Seed size 3½x5¼ ins., per hundred \$2.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

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# TWO MILLION DOLLAR MEAL



**E**VERY day America's eight million fighting men consume almost five million dollars' worth of food — nearly two million dollars a meal.

And that's in addition to what goes to our fighting allies.

On top of that, America's 35 million families, working harder and eating more, must have their meals.

That gives you some idea of the job America's farmers are doing.

This food is part of the wartime load the railroads are hauling. Together with war equipment, munitions and raw materials it adds up to 1½ million tons of freight to be moved a mile every

minute of the day and night.

To keep it all on the go requires that a loaded freight train start on its way every four seconds.

This is a load that no other transportation system in history has been asked to shoulder. It is being carried with little more equipment than before the war. And as with farmers, thousands of skilled railroad workers have gone to the battle fronts.

So far, with the fine cooperation of shippers and receivers, the railroads have carried the load.

And they are determined to keep on backing to the limit the men who are fighting to protect our free American way of self-reliance, enterprise and initiative.

**BUY MORE WAR BONDS**



## N-W Retail Feed Men to Convene

Jan. 17 and 18 are the dates and the Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, is the place for the big annual meeting of the live Northwest Retail Feed Assn.

War's repercussions on the feed industry will be the main topic of the speakers, according to Pres. Wendell Ledin.

Walter C. Berger, who heads the feed and livestock branch of the government at Washington will speak on the national program.

W. C. Covington, Des Moines, Ia., of the O.P.A., will act as chairman of a panel discussing ceilings.

Ray B. Bowden, executive vice pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn. will cover national legislation.

Dr. Cliff D. Carpenter, Chicago, will elucidate the 1944 program of the National Poultry Advisory Council.

The work of the Feed Institute of Iowa will be explained by Carroll Swanson and Bert Stolpe.

## Tentative Program of Indiana Ass'n

The 43rd Annual Convention of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Assn. will be held in Indianapolis, Jan. 24-25.

MONDAY, JAN. 24th—Registration in Convention Hall on the 10th floor of the Columbia Club. Banquet tickets must be secured before 2:00 p. m. Monday. Visiting ladies will receive theater tickets when they register.

10:00 A. M.—Call to Order by President H. E. Miller, Greencastle.

Community Songfest led by Joe W. Seabold. Harry Bason at the piano.

The President's Address—H. E. Miller.

The Secretary's Report—Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis.

"Tax Inequality"—Vernon Scott, Vice President, National Tax Equality Assn., Chicago, Ill.

Appointment of Committees.

### MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

Everybody Sing. Joe leading and Harry playing.

Report of the Treasurer—D. G. Phillips, Indianapolis.

Washington Activities—Ray B. Bowden, Executive Vice Pres., Grain and Feed Dealers Natl. Assn., Washington, D. C.

Feed and Livestock Branch, F.P.A., Washington, D. C.

"The Revised Corn Ceiling Regulation"—R. C. Welsh, Regional Price Executive, O.P.A., Cleveland, Ohio.

### TUESDAY MORNING SESSION

9:45 A. M. (Sharp)—

Report of the By-Laws Committee—G. A. Pritchard, Chairman, Indianapolis.

"Group Cooperation in the Feed Industry." A discussion of our Feed Problems by representatives of each branch of the industry, followed by an open discussion.

Moderator—R. P. Bailey, Nappanee.

The Feed Manufacturer—G. C. Thomas, Decatur.

The Jobber-Wholesaler—M. E. Kendall, Carmel.

The Retailer—Maurice D. Campbell, Bunker Hill.

The Processor—E. G. Cherbonnier, St. Louis, Mo.

The Ingredient Supplier—R. E. Underwood, New York, N. Y.

"Post War Planning in Our Business"—D. H. Malcom, Manager, Agricultural Markets, American Rolling Mill Co., Middleton, O.

Reports of the Resolutions and Nominating Committees.



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., January 12, 1944

CONGRESS has voted to end the life C.C.C. on Feb. 17th, and grain merchants everywhere are earnestly wishing it a long and peaceful rest.

MANY CORN GROWERS complained that the income taxes were so high they could not afford to sell their corn until the new calendar year, but the receipts in no section seem to be affected by the New Year's coming.

EVIDENTLY the Commissioner of Customs is convinced flaxseed cake is unfit for feed; so he denies flaxseed exemption from import duties. A little investigation would enlighten this stranger to the feed yards of U. S. A.

ONLY twenty-nine grain elevators and feed mills were visited by fire recently according to our news columns. However, thirteen of these plants were destroyed showing that nearly half of the plants visited by the fire fiend were not protected by vigilant eyes or fire fighting equipment.

SMALL BUSINESS FIRMS find that they have more friends in Congress than they ever suspected, in fact, 390 bills have been introduced to assist the small business institutions, so it is very likely that private enterprise will not be completely crushed.

GRAIN MERCHANTS AND FEEDERS generally will be delighted that Congress has suspended the import duty on grains used for feed for 90 days. It should greatly increase our imports of all grains from Canada. None of our other nearby neighbors have sufficient surplus of any grain to spare very much for shipment to the U.S.A.

A CORRECTION:—Corn handlers who read our article on pages 512, 513 and 514, of the Journal for December 22d, describing the calculations of cost of drying corn no doubt realized that our statement on page 514 relating to the location of the two tables got them twisted, because the cut on the left hand page related to the elevator cost, while the table on the right hand page was devoted entirely to the shrinkage cost.

THE FEDERAL government has suffered such heavy losses in all of its impractical ventures into the grain business one would expect it to desist. The preacher who boasted of having nineteen large central storehouses has quit the grain business leaving the Department of Agriculture to salvage as much as possible from the taxpayers investment, but now the Department has rushed to the help of another inexperienced grain merchant.

NOTWITHSTANDING the Federal Government is earnestly urging farmers to grow more and more wheat, one of its buros is suing C. S. Gilpin, a farmer on Rural Route 4, near St. Joseph, Mo., charging that he violated one of its wheat marketing provisions in planting 89.9 acres of wheat and disposing of the crop, although he was allotted only 59.3 acres in 1941. It is quite confusing for the average farmer to know what to do in order to comply with all of the rules, regulations and amendments. The Government is trying to collect \$299.88 penalties.

THE REPEATED URGING of the Department of Agriculture for greater production of soybeans has encouraged grain merchants of the soybean growing states to increase their facilities for processing soybeans on account of the need for more soybean oil and more soybean meal. During the last year our news columns have recorded the building of 46 more soybean processing plants, but there is still need for more soybean processing plants, closer to the bean fields so as to reduce the time and the transportation cost of getting the beans to the active processing plants.

SO MANY GRAIN HANDLING plants have been sacrificed recently to thoughtless boys who found the plant unlocked and of easy access, it behooves every elevator owner to keep a vigilant guard at their plant in the hope of discouraging juvenile delinquency. After the world conflict is over, the kids may not be so eager for excitement.

PRESENT PRICE ceilings for barley, oats and sorghums will no doubt prevail until Feb. 4th, but observing growers will hesitate to market their surplus holdings until they learn the intentions of the Cereal and Feed division of the O.P.A. In view of the large acreage goal announced and the urgent need offered, a reduction in price for any grain would stir up a hot protest, so the marketings of these grains will be small until new ceilings are announced.

GRAIN SHIPPERS who use fumigants having a kerosene base will be able to detect the odor long after the grain has been treated. Grain inspectors must give all grain bearing this objectionable odor a grade of sample which, of course, earns a discount to the great disappointment of the shipper. Thorough aeration of all grain bearing objectionable odors may help, but it is much better to avoid using any fumigant which will give grain an odor that will earn the grade of sample.

WOULD BE CORN SHIPPERS of the spring wheat states and shippers of other states have all complained of their inability to get cars and some have realized that the diversion of many box cars to Canada for transportation of feed wheat to the gulf states has tied up grain cars on long trips that could have carried a load to nearby markets for the northwestern shippers many times. However, a material reduction in livestock the coming year will not necessitate the importation of much feed wheat from the north.

HIGH MOISTURE in the corn of many sections of the corn belt makes many growers wonder if they can profit more by feeding corn containing excessive moisture or holding it until it has dried out or been put through a commercial drier. The attempt of the O.P.A. to equalize the price of dry corn is puzzling both to the feeders and the driers. The loss due to shrinkage as well as the cost of elevating and drying high moisture corn calls for accurate calculation. Some large corn dealers who are computing their loss on corn containing from 20 to 30% moisture are really confronted with hazardous loss if they dry the corn down to 15% for safe storage or the O.P.A. ceiling. Cautious driers will use the Minary tables for computing elevating and shrinkage costs to their own advantage.



NEBRASKA FARMERS have appreciated the high premium being offered during the last three years for white corn so its crop of 30,328,000 bushels will effect quite a welcome increase in the revenue derived by Nebraska farms from white corn grown in 1943. The heavy premium offered continually during the last three years for white corn should have stimulated the interest of all corn growers in the planting of increased acreage with white corn. It may be, however, the seed dealers have discouraged the planting of white corn by their failure to develop a hybrid white corn that would give the farmer a greater yield. Nebraska can be expected to lead the corn states in the production of white corn.

### Railroads Deserve Help

As the last stronghold of free enterprise in America the railroads need the support of shippers in resisting the intrusion of politicians into rate making and the demands of the employees for higher pay.

In the 12 months ending with August the railroads paid a wage rate of 37.2 per cent higher than in the prosperous year of 1929. A further increase is hardly justified. It is true that railway earnings have increased, but equipment is wearing out and increased operating expenses are catching up with the earnings.

By advancing wages of locomotive engineers and trainmen 9 cents an hour the president shows that the government is not adhering to its wage stabilization formula for "holding the line" against inflation. Just as in 1941 the president intervened and caused a larger advance in wages than his own Board had recommended.

An increase in wage rates should be followed by an increase in freight rates. As transportation is a component of the price of everything one can imagine the chaos that would follow an increase in freight rates. Ceilings would have to be raised to make production profitable.

Having been free of political control of freight rates for so many years the people of the United States do not realize what it would mean. For many years we have had a stability in transportation charges under the supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. One of the first things the politicians could be expected to do would be to wipe out what has been called the "fiction of transit," thus spelling the doom of many grain processing establishments at transit points.

As it would be impossible for the lawmakers to consider the many delicate situations now adjusted by the rate committees they could be expected to ignore these factors and to make rates on distance tariffs, having no regard for what the traffic will bear or the carrier must have to meet operating expenses.

GRAIN MERCHANTS WHO HANDLE extensive sidelines and carry heavy accounts receivable owe it to themselves to make use of the Federal Reserve system of short time credits in collecting old accounts. The Government asks that this be done in the interest of checking inflation. A grain dealer can refuse to continue granting credit to all who have accounts on their books older than 30 days and thereby help to prevent inflation and the shrinkage of his own assets.

### The New Wheat Price Ceilings

Now that maximum price limits have finally been set on wheat the Congressmen should take another bold step toward emancipating the flour millers from the bureaucratic serfdom originated by the former chiefs of the O.P.A. by their ceiling on flour prices.

Under the free play of the competitive private enterprise system the millers can be trusted to buy their raw material at the full ceiling price and to sell their product at the smallest margin of profit. The administration holds no mandate from the people to destroy the millers by an unnatural squeeze.

Fortunately for the members of the grain exchanges Congress last year ordered that the policy makers in price control must have had experience in the branch of trade they attempt to control. The result has been that the price control is applied to spot wheat as it should be, while the members of the exchanges are left to control the ceiling of the futures.

Thus the brokers, and particularly the hedgers, can pursue their time-honored practice of whittling down the cost of distribution of the staff of life without let or hindrance.

What happened when the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade at a special meeting raised the ceiling on wheat futures from \$1.71 $\frac{3}{8}$  to \$1.73 $\frac{3}{8}$  per bushel? Inspection of our chart on page 17 shows that after opening at the higher price next morning the May future promptly slid down to a proper relationship with prices of spot wheat.

This means that the most valuable function of the futures market, that of hedging, has been preserved, to the lasting benefit of handlers of cash wheat everywhere in the United States.

Due consideration was given to the past history of spot wheat prices in setting the ceilings at different markets, as well as the freight differentials. The ceiling price of \$1.71 $\frac{3}{8}$  for No. 2 hard winter wheat at Chicago is 71 per cent above the 10-year average of \$1.00 $\frac{3}{8}$ . At Kansas City the ceiling price is 68 per cent above the 10-year average. At Minneapolis the ceiling price of \$1.64 $\frac{7}{8}$  for No. 1 heavy Northern spring is 67 per cent over the 10-year average of 98 $\frac{5}{8}$ c for No. 1 Northern spring.

### Causes of Elevator Fires

Sad to relate there were more grain elevators burned during the calendar year 1943 than were built. Our news columns reported 92 elevators burned, with Ohio and Kansas leading the fire parade with 12 elevators destroyed in each state. Indiana came next with 10 elevators destroyed; Illinois and Minnesota followed with 8 destroyed, 11 damaged in Minneapolis and 16 damaged in Illinois.

Texas came next with 7 elevators destroyed, and, inasmuch as every Texas town in which the elevators were reported to have caught fire all were destroyed we suspect principally because no fire fighting department or equipment had been provided in advance of the discovery of the fire.

Oklahoma, Michigan, Iowa each lost five elevators by fire; Nebraska had 12 elevators damaged, while Missouri had 9 damaged; Ohio and Kansas had 8 damaged.

Wisconsin suffered damage in 7 elevators, but having provided equipment for fighting fire none of its elevators were destroyed.

Other states were content to have a smaller number of elevators damaged and destroyed, probably because they had fewer plants, or insufficient equipment had been provided for extinguishing fires, so when once started it was impossible to check the destruction.

Pennsylvania lost ten feedmills, and while Kansas lost but two feedmills, 12 were damaged and New York followed with 9 feedmills damaged.

Our news columns reported that 68 feedmills were destroyed and 100 were damaged by fire.

The causes of these 202 fires in elevators and 168 feedmills were numerous, and, many of them were traceable direct to lack of proper lubrication, in fact, 46 of these fires were credited to friction, and, every elevator operator knows that whenever bearings start screeching they are crying aloud for lubricating oil.

Twenty-three fires were credited to lightning, all of which could have been prevented through the installation of standard lightning protection and generally without cost to the elevator owner, because in many cases protection against lightning earns a credit of the cost of installing the rods.

Defective wiring was credited with causing 9 fires; motors 22; overheated stoves 11; choked leg 5; drier 9; feed grinding equipment 6; incendiary 9. Twelve of the fires were traceable direct to exposure; 7 were caused by sparks from cob burner; 4 to sparks from locomotive.

Most of these destructive factors have been reported for their hazardous conduct many times heretofore, so their



dangerous toleration was known to most elevator operators.

Cigarettes and light bulbs left in bulk grain were credited with about the usual number of fires.

Grain elevator owners and operators generally, are exercising greater vigilance in preventing fires, from many of the known causes and, doubtless, in a few more years all will inaugurate a more rigid campaign against the known hazards. The installation of efficient fire fighting apparatus and equipment at every point of advantage for extinguishing fires in their incipency is becoming common.

It is not necessary to sacrifice so much good property annually to lack of care in preventing fires, when all of the most destructive hazards of elevators are well known to every owner who reads. Every fire whether in your property or not helps to increase the cost of all fire insurance.

### Feed Mixers Key Men in War Effort

The local draft board that calls a man out of a feed manufacturing plant is striking right at the root of the production of the food that will win the war. The board does this unwittingly, as it does not understand how indispensable the feed compounder is to the food economy. The members of the board, drawn from all walks of life, are not aware that feeds are not fed for maximum results in their natural state; but must be ground and then mixed into a balanced ration.

The farmer can not mix a perfectly balanced ration with the necessary concentrates and trace elements of minerals and vitamins. The feed manufacturer can do so, since he handles a large volume enabling him to purchase the ingredients in wholesale quantities and of guaranteed analysis.

The workers the feed factories need are just those able-bodied men taken by the selective service system. Why take a man out of a feed mill where his physical strength and knowledge of the work make him indispensable and put him in an army where no feed is manufactured and his special training is worthless?

Local draft boards are in many localities under pressure to furnish their quota and many members have not had the time to study their local industries. In this situation it devolves on the employers to approach the boards with an educative program. If employers will not trouble to contact the draft boards may not the board feel that the employer does not care. Even tho the employer is in a position to close his feed mill how about his farmer patrons producing food for the armed forces?

## Grain Elevator Accidents in 1943

During the calendar year 1943, we reported in our news columns 93 accidents to men employed in the plants, and 17 of these accidents proved fatal.

Nebraska led with 21 accidents; Iowa was next with 13. A sad reflection on the carefulness of the elevator workers in these two states.

15 workers were caught in moving belts, and 8 fell into open top grain bins, emphasizing the fact that familiarity with a hazard of any kind develops dangerous carelessness.

Every elevator operator who has any experience whatever knows full well that the great power of all moving machinery is irresistible and men must keep their limbs out of contact with moving machinery or get hurt.

More lives are sacrificed every year to the careless use of poisonous fumigants. So many fumigants can be used efficiently without hazard to elevator operators the loss of even one life a year seems inexcusable.

The 93 accidents reported in our news columns during the calendar year 1943 are summarized in the following paragraphs:

Jumping from burning building 1, Caught hand in lime spreader 1, Caught hand in roll 3, Caught in conveyor 4, Caught hand in grinder 4, Caught in moving belt 15.

Stepped into loop of power shovel rope 1, Fell when scaffold broke 3, Fell into grain bin 8, Hit by falling articles 3, Hit on head by man lift 1, Fell from man lift 2.

Caught between truck and wall 3, Hit by truck on ramp 1, Injured when ram broke loose 1, Hit by piece of broken wheel 1, Sacks of grain fell 2, Spontaneous combustion burns 1.

Gas furnace explosion 1, Fumes from insecticide spray 1, Fumes-cyanide carbon bisulphide 4, Switch engine bumping cars heavily 2, Injured installing hoist 1, Chain broke while unloading mixer 1, Ladder broke 1.

Furnace fumes 1, Fell in hammer mill chute 1, Sliding door fell on man 1, Electrocuted 1, Crushed in hoist 1, Caught between man lift and beam 1, Struck nail while operating power shovel in car 1, Floors crash 1, Wall collapsed 1, Roof fell in during construction 1.

## New Elevators and Feed Mills

In spite of Federal Government's restrictions and regulations 82 new elevators and 172 new feed mills were reported constructed in U. S. A. during the calendar year 1943, being apportioned among the various states, in keeping with the perseverance of the applicants for priorities.

Minnesota lead all the other states with 13 new grain elevators, Iowa and Oklahoma followed with 9 each and Washington came next with 7.

Iowa established a strong lead with 34 new feed mills, and next came Nebraska with 13. Minnesota and Missouri tied for third place, each having 12 new feed mills and Washington secured fourth place with 10 new mills.

Our news columns reported the building of new grain elevators and feed mills in the different states, the number of feed mills being enclosed in parenthesis, as follows:

Ark., new feed mills (3); Calif., new elevators, 2 (4); Colo., 1 (1); Idaho, 2 (3); Ill., 5 (9); Ind., 2 (9); Iowa, 9 (34).

Kans., 5 (9); Ky. (3); Mich., 1 (4); Minn., 13 (12); Miss., 1 (1); Mo. (12); Mont., 4 (3).

New Jersey (1); Nebr., 5 (13); N. H. (2); Nev. (1); N. Y. (1); No. Dak., 3 (3).

Ohio, 1 (5); Okla., 9 (6); Ore., 3 (3); So. Dak., 2 (6); Tenn. (2); Texas, 3 (2); Utah (1); Wash., 7 (10); Wis., 4 (9).

Total, 82 new elevators; 172 new feed mills.

Had it been possible to obtain materials, equipment and labor a thousand other grain merchants would have enlarged and improved their elevators or built new plants of modern design. All existing grain handling and grind-

ing facilities have had such hard usage the last two years, much needed repairs will keep an army of millwrights busy for several years.

## Emergency Commissions on Wheat

At their regular weekly meeting Jan. 10 the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade ordered a ballot vote of the resident members on Monday, Jan. 24, on a new rule, to be known as No. 232-C. It is titled "Special Emergency Commissions on Wheat" and provides that the rate of commissions chargeable to non-members for receiving and selling or for buying and shipping wheat shall be 1½¢ per bushel during the existence of the Office of Price Administration Revised Maximum Price Regulation 487.

The latter regulation is the one which became effective Jan. 5, and established ceiling prices for hard wheats, and revised ceiling prices for soft red winter wheat.—F. C. Bisson, Director of Public Relations.

## Guaranty That Burner of Drier Will Not Smoke

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin on Nov. 9 decided in favor of the West Bend Malting Co., defendant, on its counterclaim for \$1,127.62 for breach of warranty of oil burners installed to dry malt products, by the Ace Engineering Co., plaintiff.

The contract required that the burners and fire boxes be installed so as to give off no smoke, fumes or soot, in replacing coal furnaces. The burners smoked Sept. 15 and Sept. 19 reducing the value of the grain from 3.5¢ per pound to 1¢ a pound.

Later the malting company proceeded to put the equipment in order, deciding to deduct the cost from balance due. Charging nozzles improved the smoke situation.

The trial court found that the smoke and consequent damage was caused by incomplete combustion resulting from the design and construction of the combustion chambers.

The Supreme Court in affirming the judgment of the circuit court for Washington County held that defendant had given plaintiff adequate notice that the equipment was operating defectively due to some defect of design and installation.—11 N.W. Rep. (2d) 627.

## Liability of Directors of Co-operative

In July, 1939, Lowell Hoit & Co. made a lease agreement with the Steward Co-operative Grain Co. thru its manager, Claude V. Hermann, for the use of certain bins in its elevator.

Hoit & Co. stored 12,000 bus. of oats in these bins; but Hermann sold and shipped 9,081 bus. of these oats without the knowledge or consent of Hoit & Co.; and the Steward Co. failed to account for the proceeds thereof, amounting to \$2,724.06. The Steward Co. was in financial straits. It had a loan with a St. Louis bank.

Hoit & Co. brought suit against Hermann and the directors of the company, Alvin Detig and others for alleged conversion of grain.

The circuit court of Lee County, Ill., gave judgment against Hermann, and in favor of the directors. From the judgment in favor of the directors Hoit & Co. appealed to the Appellate Court of Illinois, which affirmed the decision of the lower court, saying "The mere fact that a person is a director in a corporation does not necessarily render him liable for the torts of the corporation or its agents. Directors are not to be held liable for the negligence of the corporation merely because of their official relation to it."

No evidence was presented to show that the directors knew of the lease by Hermann, who kept the contract locked up secretly.—50 N.E. Rep. (2d) 602.



# Review of Grain Trade 1943

By P. R. O'BRIEN, President Chicago Board of Trade

Fast shifting changes marked the year 1943 in the grain trade. Old yardsticks of supply and demand became obsolete measurements under the fusillade of regulations, directives and orders for price ceilings.

America was told that "food would win the war and write the peace". Overnight the government scrapped the inane theory of planned scarcity and adopted in its place a gigantic program of all-out grain and livestock production. Instead of being paid to reduce acreage and produce less, growers were rewarded for producing more.

**PRODUCTION STEPPED UP.**—The vast federal program called for stepping up livestock and poultry output to undreamed of levels. This in turn necessitated making available equally large amounts of grain to feed these animals and birds. Production of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye in 1943 totaled 5,409,000,000 bus. This total was a half billion bushels short of the 1942 harvest but there were tremendous carry-overs. Much of the latter was directly under government control either thru outright ownership on loan defaults under previous programs, or under loan in 1943 and subject to call.

**GOVERNMENT GRAIN HOLDINGS.**—At the turn of the year, the government owned slightly over 300,000,000 bus. of wheat and had loans on an additional 400,000,000 bus. On corn, there was control of 137,000,000 bus. The government initiated a gigantic feed grain sales program, making their wheat available to feeders at a price comparable to that for corn. The federal agency called all outstanding loans on wheat except that which was farm stored. Corn holdings were offered to feeders; all outstanding loans on that grain were called.

**IMPORTS.**—Even this great supply was inadequate. The deficiency was caused jointly by the heavy demand and by the setting of ceilings on corn too low to encourage its sale as grain. The government turned to Canada. Despite the shortage of transportation facilities, some 185,000,000 bus. of wheat, oats and barley were brought into this country from Canada during 1943; of this amount, about 40,000,000 bus. were wheat. Just recently, import duties on all grains for feed were cancelled for a ninety day period beginning January 1, 1944.

**CEILINGS.**—During much of 1943 there have been hard and fast ceilings on cash corn. Early in December, temporary ceilings were imposed on oats and barley. As to wheat, there have been top limits placed on soft red winters but none at this time on either the futures, or spring or hard winters altho they have been expected momentarily. In the absence of definite ceilings on bread wheats, there has been an indirect one on the major bread cereal thru the medium of top limits on flour and bread.

The law specifically prohibits ceilings being set at levels lower than full parity. This ban was circumvented in wheat by first setting a ceiling on bread and later by placing one on flour which was more closely aligned with the bread ceiling than with the parity price for wheat. As a result, there were a number of occasions in 1943 when mills found themselves virtually "locked in". They were unable to buy wheat at the market, mill it and sell the resultant flour at a price consistent with the OPA ceiling price for the latter. Instead of lifting the flour ceiling to the level called for by the law, the government has since tried to meet this impasse by arranging to pay subsidies to millers. Strong opposition to this method sprang up. There is now pending legislation which if enacted will definitely outlaw all such government subsidies on food.

**MALADJUSTMENT IN CORN.**—There was trouble almost from the inception of the ceiling on corn. In setting it \$1.07 at Chicago and holding it there for months, the OPA wholly ignored the value of corn as feed. Hog

raisers were able to market their corn on the hoof at prices from 20 to 30c per bushel more than as grain. The result was a seller's strike on the part of corn growers. It not only virtually paralyzed the wet and dry corn processors but also brought famine and near-famine conditions to many feeders in the deficit feed grain producing areas. At one time, the government commandeered all corn on hand in elevators and warehouses located in over eighty large terminal and sub-terminal markets. Efforts to secure remedial action from the OPA were futile.

Black markets sprang up in the corn country. Livestock and poultry raisers refused to let their animals and birds starve while their next door neighbor's cribs were bulging with corn. Their only alternative was to sell their stock and go out of business. In view of Secretary of Agriculture Wickard's widely proclaimed statement that "we cannot raise too many hogs", the reaction of farmers who had patriotically responded to the plea to increase livestock and poultry production was most pronounced.

There was recurrent talk thruout the past summer of an advance in the corn ceiling. All this tended to magnify the holding tendency of farmers with excess corn. Finally the War Food Administration, taking belated cognizance of the situation, made corn growers a promise. Anyone who sold corn at the market price between July 1 and August 10, 1943 would be made eligible to participate in any higher ceiling price announced by the OPA prior to November 1. Corn moved to market in a substantial way up to August 10. Then the movement dried up once more. Later in the year the same promise was renewed, with November 30 set as the deadline for an upward revision in the corn ceiling, and the movement again loosened up.

The end of November came and went without any OPA action. But just four days later, a 9c per bushel advance was announced. Corn

growers who had patriotically responded to the earlier pleas of the War Food Administration were dumbfounded. It has been argued that making good on the promise of one government agency was entirely dependent upon the action of another federal instrumentality. But these farmers will never be able to understand why the higher ceiling could not have been made effective on November 30 instead of just four days later. Farmer faith was badly shaken.

**THE FUTURE.**—What happens in the future seems largely dependent upon the course and the length of the war. With the exception of the British Isles and four neutral countries, Europe's agricultural resources have been systematically raided by the Nazi invaders. Every grain man remembers the tremendous demand for our grain and livestock products after World War I.

Coincidentally with the acceptance by Germany of the Allies terms of unconditional surrender, there should be a great call for these same goods. It should far outstrip that of twenty-five years ago. The Chicago Board of Trade has the marketing machinery which will make their accumulation and distribution speedy and efficient. Probably only then, with the unbalance of the war at an end, will our Exchange again resume its place in the intricate economic machine by which the peoples of Europe, Asia and Africa will have access to our grain and livestock products.

## Mail Order Seed Fraud

Little Rock, Ark.—A shipment of alfalfa seed from a middlewestern mail order seed house was last week found by the Plant Board to have a germination of only 35%. There were no analysis tags on the bags, as required by the Federal Seed act. Evidence is being turned over to the Seed Division, Grain Products Branch, Food Distribution Administration.

Wild onions were found in 430 bags of vetch which were recently shipped from Oregon to Little Rock. The seed are being held off sale by the Plant Board. Sale of seed containing wild onions is unlawful in Arkansas. The Board also found wild onions in a small shipment of lespedeza seed made by Stegall & Co., Marshville, N. C., to a farmer at Monticello, Ark.—Paul H. Millar, chief inspector Arkansas State Plant Board.

Springfield, Ill.—For selling corn above ceiling prices the federal courts have recently entered judgments for \$221 against W. E. Markword Elevator Rock Creek Sam Nobbe of Nobbe Elevator Co., Harvel, \$720 and Gertrude Fletcher, Ursa, \$105, and Toberman Hay & Grain Co., East St. Louis, \$4,618.

## Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Jan. 17. Farm Seed Division of American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 17, 18. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Inc., Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Jan. 22. Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n, Oxford Hotel, Denver, Colo.

Jan. 24, 25. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 25, 26. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Feb. 1, 2. The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 15, 16. The Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

May —. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

June 5, 6. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.



P. R. O'Brien elected President of Chicago Board of Trade for fourth term.



# Wheat Ceilings of January 4

**Sec. 1. Applicability.** (a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) hereof, this regulation shall apply to all sales and deliveries (whether immediate or future) of wheat in the District of Columbia and the 48 states of the United States.

(b) Any contract entered into while the original M.P.R. No. 487 was in effect may be performed according to its terms if such contract complies with the provisions of original M.P.R. No. 487.

(c) This regulation shall not apply to any contracts for the sale or delivery of wheat entered into prior to the effective date of this revised M.P.R. No. 487 which were not subject to original M.P.R. No. 487.

(d) This regulation shall not apply to sales of wheat for seed.

(5) "Producer" means a person who grew or harvested the wheat in question and also includes any landowner receiving a lot of wheat in lieu of rent or any farmer or trucker who procured the wheat from its producer.

A producer shall be deemed to be acting in that capacity in selling wheat to any country shipper or to any person at the farm where grown or harvested and in making any other sale of wheat except at a different level of marketing as provided in Sec. 12 hereof.

(6) "Country shipper" means a person regularly engaged in the purchase of wheat from producers which he places in storage facilities such as an elevator or warehouse or loads in a railroad car or barge or vessel at any point.

(15) "Transportation cost" means the cost of transportation actually incurred after deducting any transportation subsidy received by the shipper, but it shall not exceed:

(iv) If the conveyance used is not a common carrier, 1.5c per bushel for the first 5 miles and .25c for each five miles or fraction thereof of the haul, the distance to be determined by the shortest oneway route between the two points in question reasonably suited for truck travel.

(16) "Area A" includes the following states: Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Kentucky, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Tennessee (except the area east of the western boundaries of Campbell, Anderson, Rhea, and Hamilton Counties), Oregon, California, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Maryland (except the Eastern Shore south of a line drawn east and west through Chesapeake City), Colorado east of the western boundaries of Larimer, Boulder, Gilpin, Clear Creek Park, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano and Las Animas Counties.

(17) "Missouri River Markets" includes Kansas City, Missouri; Kansas City, Kansas; Atchison, Kansas; St. Joseph, Missouri; Omaha, Nebraska; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Sioux City, Iowa.

**Sec. 4. Maximum prices of producers.** (a) The maximum price for any sale of wheat, bulk, by the producer shall be the maximum price specified in the Appendix A at the terminal city or interior point where delivered to the purchaser, less 3 cents per bushel.

(b) Where wheat is sold and delivered at the farm where grown, if the purchaser performs any services connected with the growing, harvesting, or assembling at a point on the farm where available for ready transportation from the farm, the reasonable value of all such services must be deducted from the appropriate maximum price hereinbefore set forth.

**Sec. 5. Maximum prices of country shippers.** The maximum price for the sale of any wheat, bulk, by a country shipper shall be

the maximum price specified in Appendix A at that terminal city or interior rail point where delivered to the purchaser.

**Sec. 6. Maximum service charge of commission merchants.** (a) Notwithstanding any other law or regulation, the maximum service charges for the services of a commission merchant in connection with any sale of any wheat shall be 1.5c per bushel. This service charge shall be in addition to the appropriate maximum price of the wheat so sold.

(b) Every seller who paid any service charge under this section may add the same in computing his maximum prices for any sale.

**Sec. 7. Maximum service charge of brokers.** (a) Notwithstanding any other law or regulation, the maximum service charge for the services of a broker in connection with any sale or purchase of any wheat shall be 0.5 cent per bushel. This service charge shall be in addition to the appropriate maximum price of the wheat so sold or purchased.

(b) No seller who paid a brokerage hereunder may add said brokerage in computing his maximum price for any sale.

**Sec. 8. Maximum prices of merchandisers.** (a) The maximum price for the sale of any wheat other than wheat for feed, bulk, in any quantity, by any merchandiser to any person, shall be calculated by adding 1.5 cents (maximum markup) to the merchandiser's basic maximum price calculated under paragraph (c) of this section.

(b) The maximum price for the sale of any wheat for feed, bulk, in any quantity, by any merchandiser to any person shall be calculated by adding one of the following maximum markups to the merchandiser's basic maximum price calculated under paragraph (c) of this section:

(1) 1.5 cents per bushel for sales in carload quantities.

(2) 3 cents per bushel for sales in less than carload quantities of 100 bus. or more.

(3) 6 cents per bushel for sales of less than 100 bus.

(c) The merchandiser's basic maximum price above referred to shall be calculated as follows:

(1) The formula price specified in Appendix A at that terminal city or interior rail point where delivered to the purchaser, plus all permitted charges and increases (other than transportation costs) previously added thereto; or as an alternative in the case of a sale in a less than carload quantity, the formula price specified in Appendix A at the terminal city or interior point where such seller took delivery of the wheat in question, plus (in addition to all permitted charges and markups previously added thereto, other than transportation costs) transportation charges actually incurred by the seller from said terminal city or interior point at which he took delivery of the wheat in question to the point where he delivered the same to his buyer.

(d) Irrespective of the number of merchandisers or commission merchants who may have handled the wheat in question, the maximum price to the purchaser shall not be increased by the addition of markups or service charges under this section and under Sec. 6 hereof (whether singly or combined) to a greater extent than:

(1) In the case of any wheat other than wheat for feed:

(i) 4.5 cents per bushel.

(2) In the case of wheat for feed:

(i) 4.5 cents per bushel for sales in carload quantities.

(ii) 7.5 cents per bushel for sales in less than carload quantities of 100 bus. or more.

(iii) 13.5 cents per bushel for sales in less than carload quantities of less than 100 bus.

**Sec. 9. Increases for handling.** (a) Where any wheat is received at a commercial warehouse or elevator in carload quantities, unloaded into the same and also loaded out in carload quantities, the appropriate maximum price of the seller as above set forth may be increased by 1 cent per bushel.

(b) Irrespective of the number of such handlings of the wheat in question the maximum price to any purchaser shall not be increased by additions under this section of more than 2 cents per bushel.

(c) This section shall have no application to any wheat purchased by the seller from a producer under Sec. 4 hereof at such elevator or warehouse and no increase for handling shall be permissible in such case.

**Sec. 10. Increases for sacks and sacking.** (a) Where any seller sells wheat sacked and furnishes both the sacks and sacking, the foregoing maximum prices for a like sale in bulk may be increased by the reasonable value of the sacks (not exceeding any maximum price established thereon) plus, except where the seller is the producer, 3 cents per bushel for the sacking.

(b) Where any seller other than a producer sells wheat sacked after furnishing the service of sacking (but not the sacks) the foregoing maximum prices for a like sale in bulk may be increased by 3 cents per bushel for the sacking service.

**Sec. 11. Storage and carrying charges.** (a) In addition to the appropriate maximum prices for wheat, a storage and carrying charge, not exceeding 0.04 of a cent a day per bushel may be charged by a seller from the date of the expiration of free time, under a contract of sale, to the date selected by the buyer as the date on which shipment shall be made, or the date on which shipment is actually made, whichever is earlier: **Provided,** That the seller may in all cases have five days from the date of receipt of instructions within which to make shipment, and may charge carrying charges accordingly.

(b) For any resale, the maximum price of the seller shall not be increased for any such carrying charges previously paid by him in connection with his purchase of the wheat in question.

(c) This section shall have no application to wheat stored or remaining on the farm where grown.

**Sec. 12. Transfers between distinct branches of a business performing several marketing operations.** (a) This regulation in speaking of a sale or purchase by a given person includes, in the case of a business performing several marketing operations, transfers without passage of title or payment of consideration, between distinct branches or units of such business comprising separate and segregated levels of marketing. Thus, by way of illustration only, a country shipper acting in that capacity may sell wheat grown by him at the maximum price established for country shippers; or a merchandiser acting through different units of such business may receive more than one markup under Sec. 8 hereof as hereinafter provided.

(b) However, where a seller makes a sale at the maximum price for a given class of seller, where he would also qualify to make a sale to a like purchaser at a lower maximum price as a different class of seller, the burden shall always rest upon him to establish by clear evidence that said sale was in the regular course of his conduct of a distinct and segregated branch or unit of his entire business which branch has corresponding facilities and performs like services and functions as independents perform who belong to that class of seller. For the purposes of this regulation only one producer branch and one country shipper branch shall be



recognized in any single business performing several marketing operations, but each merchandiser branch, constituted as a distinct and segregated branch or unit, may take one of the permitted merchandiser's markups and no more.

Sec. 13. Sales by the Commodity Credit Corporation. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this regulation the Commodity Credit Corporation may sell, and any person may buy from the Commodity Credit Corporation, wheat at prices higher than those specified herein if such sale or purchase is necessary in order to comply with laws applicable to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

(b) This section shall have no application to any resale of any wheat purchased from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Sec. 19. Maximum prices for export sales. The maximum prices for export sales shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Second Revised Maximum Export Price Regulation.

Sec. 20. Petitions for amendment. (Routine wording; omitted here.)

Sec. 21. Exempt sales. Whenever circumstances of emergency make the purchase of wheat by the United States or any of its agencies imperative and it is impossible to secure or unfair to require immediate delivery at the maximum price which would otherwise be applicable, such purchases and deliveries may be made pursuant to the provisions of Section 4.3(f) of Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to the G.M.P.R.

Sec. 22. Adjustment of maximum price containing a fraction of a cent. If a maximum price determined under this regulation results in a fraction of a cent other than 0.125 cent or multiple thereof, the same may be increased to the next higher 0.125 cent.

#### Appendix A. Schedule of formula prices.

1. Purpose and scope of this Appendix. This Appendix sets forth a schedule of formula prices. These are simply the basic maximum prices from which the actual maximum price for every sale by every seller is calculated as previously set forth in the text of this regulation. These formula prices shall not be used independently as the maximum price for any sale.

2. Formula prices at terminal cities. (a) (1) The formula prices per bushel for the following grades and classes of wheat, dockage free, with a protein content of less than 13.0%, bulk, at the following terminal cities shall be as follows:

Table 1

A—No. 1 heavy dark northern spring, No. 1 heavy northern spring, No. 1 heavy red spring, No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 1 hard white.  
B—No. 1 red winter, No. 1 western red, No. 1 soft white, No. 1 white club, No. 1 western white.

Terminal City—	A Price per bu	B Price per bu
Duluth, Minn. ....	\$1.63%	\$1.63%
Minneapolis, Minn. ....	1.63%	1.63%
Missouri River markets. ....	1.61½	1.66%
East St. Louis, Ill. ....	1.68%	1.71%
St. Louis, Mo. ....	1.63%	1.71%
Chicago, Ill. ....	1.71%	1.71%
Milwaukee, Wis. ....	1.71%	1.71%
Boston, Mass. ....	1.88%	1.88%
New York City, N. Y. ....	1.87½	1.87½
Philadelphia, Pa. ....	1.86½	1.86½
Baltimore, Md. ....	1.85%	1.85%
Atlanta, Ga. ....	1.90½	1.93
Memphis, Tenn. ....	1.75%	1.75%
Galveston, Texas ....	1.71½	1.76%
New Orleans, La. ....	1.76½	1.81%

(2) The formula prices set forth in Table I of this Appendix A shall be decreased for lower grades of wheat as follows:

Table 1A

A—No. 1 heavy dark northern spring, No. 1 heavy northern spring, No. 1 heavy red spring.  
B—No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 1 red winter, No. 1 western red, No. 1 hard white, No. 1 soft white, No. 1 white club, No. 1 western white.  
1 (not heavy), A, cents 1; B, 0; 2, A, 1.5; B, 1; 3, A, 2.5; B, 2; 4, A, 3.5; B, 3; 5, A,

5; B, 4.5; Sample grade (other than moisture), A, 8; B, 8; Light smutty, A, 1; B, 1; Smutty, A, 3; B, 3; Light Garlicky, A, 1; B, 1; Garlicky, A, 3; B, 3; Weevily, A, 1; B, 1; Ergoty, A, 5; B, 5; Treated, A, 2; B, 2.

(3) The formula prices set forth in Table I of this Appendix A shall be decreased by 1 cent per bushel for each .5 per cent or fraction thereof of moisture over 14.5 per cent of moisture in the case of Hard Red Spring Wheat and over 14.0 per cent of moisture in the case of all other wheats mentioned in said table; *Provided*, That in the case of mixed wheat, the predominating class of the mixture shall govern in applying the moisture discount.

(4) The formula prices set forth in Table 1 of this Appendix A may be increased for protein content as follows:

Table 1B

Percentage of protein—	Hard red spring, cents	Hard red winter white wheat, cents
13.0% to 13.9% .....	2	2
14.0 to 14.4 .....	4	3
14.5 to 14.9 .....	6	4
15.0 to 15.4 .....	8	5
15.5 to 15.9 .....	10	6
16.0 to 16.4 .....	12	7
16.5 to 16.9 .....	14	8
17.0 to 17.4 .....	16	9
17.5 to 17.9 .....	18	10

Over 17.9%—2c for each .5% of protein over 17.9%.

(b) (1) The formula prices per bu for the following grades and subclasses of wheat, dockage free, with a protein content less than 10.0%, bulk, at the following terminal cities shall be as follows:

Table 2

Terminal city—	Price per bu.
Tacoma, Wash. ....	\$1.565
Seattle, Wash. ....	1.565
Portland, Oregon ....	1.565
San Francisco, Cal. ....	1.705
Los Angeles, Cal. ....	1.715

(2) The formula prices set forth in Table 2 of this Appendix A shall be decreased for lower grades of wheat as follows:

Table 2A

A—No. 1 heavy dark northern spring, No. 1 heavy northern spring, No. 1 heavy red spring.  
B—No. 1 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 1 red winter, No. 1 western red, No. 1 soft white, No. 1 white club, No. 1 western white, No. 1 hard white.

1 (not heavy), A, 1; B, 0; 2, A, 1.5; B, 1; 3, A, 2.5; B, 2; 4, A, 3.5; B, 3; 5, A, 5; B, 4.5; Sample grade (other than moisture), A, 8; B, 8; ½ of 1% smut dockage, A, 1; B, 1; 1% or over smut dockage, A, 3; B, 3; Light Garlicky, A, 1; B, 1; Garlicky, A, 3; B, 3; Weevily, A, 1; B, 1; Ergoty, A, 5; B, 5; Treated, A, 2; B, 2.

(3) The formula prices set forth in Table II of this Appendix A shall be decreased by 1 cent per bushel for each ½ per cent or fraction thereof of moisture over 14.5 per cent of moisture in the case of Hard Red Spring Wheat and over 14 per cent of moisture in the case of all other wheats mentioned in said table; *Provided*, That in the case of mixed wheat the predominating class of the mixture shall govern in applying the moisture discount.

(4) The formula prices set forth in Table II of this Appendix A may be increased for protein content as follows:

Table 2B

Percentage of protein—	A—Hard red spring, Cents per bu.	B—Hard red winter, soft red winter, white wheat, Cents per bu.
10.0% to 10.9% .....	2	2
11.0 to 11.9% .....	4	4
12.0 to 12.9% .....	6	6
13.0 to 13.9% .....	8	8
14.0 to 14.4% .....	10	9
14.5 to 14.9% .....	12	10
15.0 to 15.4% .....	14	11
15.5 to 15.9% .....	16	12
16.0 to 16.4% .....	18	13
16.5 to 16.9% .....	20	14
17.0 to 17.4% .....	22	15
17.5 to 17.9% .....	24	16

Over 17.9%—2c for each .5% or fraction thereof

(c) (1) The formula prices per bushel for the following subclasses and classes and grades of wheat, dockage free, bulk at the following terminal cities shall be as follows:

Table III

No. 1 hard amber durum, amber durum, durum, amber mixed durum, mixed durum, Duluth, \$1.67375; Minneapolis, \$1.67375; Chicago, \$1.75375; Boston, \$1.92625; Philadelphia, \$1.9025; Atlanta, \$1.97; Portland, \$1.6625; Los Angeles, \$1.805; Galveston, \$1.755; Missouri River Markets, \$1.655.

#### No. 1 Red Durum 10c less.

(2) The foregoing formula prices set forth in Table III of this Appendix A shall be decreased for lower grades as follows:

Table IIIa: 1, 0 cent; 2, 1; 3, 2; 4, 3; 5, 4.5; Sample grade (other than moisture), 8; Light smutty, 1; Smutty, 3; Light Garlicky, 1; Garlicky, 3; Weevily, 1; Ergoty, 5; Treated, 2.

(3) The formula prices set forth in Table III of this Appendix A shall be decreased by 1 cent per bushel for each .5 per cent or fraction thereof of moisture over 14.5 per cent of moisture in the case of all wheats mentioned in said table; *Provided*, That in the case of mixed wheat the predominating class of the mixture shall govern in applying the moisture discount.

(d) The discounts for the grades mentioned in Tables Ia, IIa and IIIa are cumulative. For example, wheat grading No. 2 garlicky is subject to a discount of at least 1 cent for grading No. 2 plus a further discount of at least 3 cents for grading "garlicky" or a minimum total discount of 4 cents per bushel.

(e) The formula prices mentioned in Tables I, II and III shall be decreased 3 cents per bushel for sales in any of the terminal cities mentioned in said tables without transit billing annexed to the lot sold.

#### 3. Formula prices at interior rail points.

(a) The price per bushel for any wheat, bulk, at any interior rail point in Area A shall be that maximum price specified in Appendix A, Tables I, II and III which, less transportation charges at the lowest published domestic carload rail transportation rate from that interior rail point to any terminal city, will result in the highest price at said interior rail point, plus, if the wheat sold at said interior rail point is accompanied by transit billing usable beyond said interior rail point, the value of the transit billing. This value shall be calculated at the difference between the amount of the transportation charges, deducted from the appropriate terminal city's maximum price in calculating a maximum price for said interior rail point as above provided, and the rail transportation charges payable on the transit billing for movement of wheat from said interior rail point to said terminal city.

(b) The formula for any wheat per bushel, bulk, at any interior rail point in the following areas shall be as follows:

(1) In Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, in Tennessee east of the Western boundaries of Cambell, Anderson, Roane, Phea and Hamilton Counties, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, the New England States and the Eastern Shore of Maryland south of a line drawn east and west through Chesapeake City, the formula price at Chicago, Illinois or St. Louis, Missouri, as above set forth, plus the transportation cost at the lowest domestic carload rail proportional rate from Chicago or St. Louis to the interior rail point in question, whichever is lower.

(2) In Arizona, the formula price at Kansas City, Missouri, plus 17 cents per bushel.

(3) In New Mexico, except in Quay, Debaca, Curry, Roosevelt, Chaves, Lea, Eddy, Guadalupe, Lincoln and Otero counties, the formula price at Kansas City, Missouri, less 16.75c per bushel, plus the lowest flat car-



load rail rate from Lamar, Colorado to the interior rail point in question.

(4) In Colorado west of Larimer, Boulder, Gilpin, Clear Creek Park, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano and Las Animas counties, the formula price at Kansas City, Missouri less 12 cents per bushel.

**4. Formula prices at interior non-rail points.** The formula price for any wheat, bulk, at any interior non-rail point shall be the maximum price set forth in Sec. 3 of this Appendix A at the rail point (either interior rail point or terminal city, as the case may be) nearest thereto by the most usually traveled route, less transportation charges from said interior non-rail point to said rail point; **Provided,** That if a commercial elevator or warehouse for the purchase and handling of grain is operated at a non-rail point, the formula price at that point shall be the same as that at the nearest rail point.

**5. Formula prices for mixed wheat.** The formula price per bushel, bulk, for mixed wheat any terminal city or interior point shall be the appropriate maximum price for the class and grade of wheat predominating in the mixture at such terminal city or interior point adjusted for the moisture and protein

content in the mixture in accordance with the tables in Appendix A less (unless the mixture consists wholly of hard red winter and hard red spring wheats or wholly of soft red winter and white wheats or is of the subclasses of Amber Mixed Durum or Mixed Durum) two cents per bushel.

**6. Formula prices for mixed grain.** The formula price per bushel, bulk, for mixed grain containing more than 50 per cent of wheat at any terminal city or interior point shall be determined by multiplying the percentage of each such grain in the mixture by the appropriate maximum price thereof at such terminal city or interior point, or, if there is no such maximum price for a particular grain, by the reasonable market value thereof at such terminal city or interior point, and adding the results, less 5 cents per bushel.

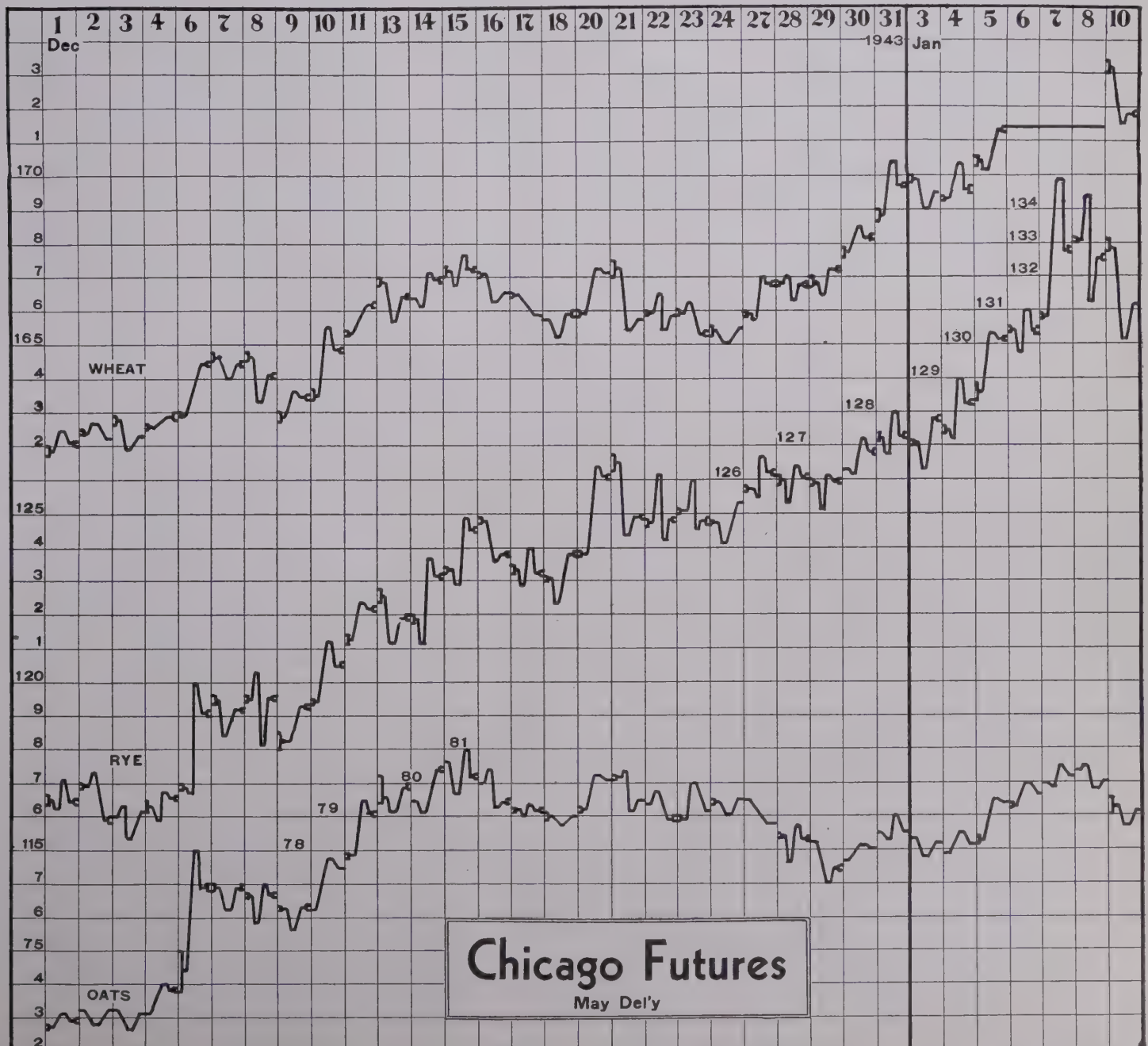
This regulation shall become effective Jan. 4th, 1944.

**The corn ceiling** has been corrected by the OPA to \$1.29 for Wythe, Va., \$1.34 for Marshall, Ala., and \$1.38 for "all other" counties in Georgia.

## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
July 24 .....	50,217		17,361	33,919
July 31 .....	50,890		17,990	33,179
Aug. 7 .....	52,428		17,885	33,642
Aug. 14 .....	53,419		18,991	40,890
Aug. 21 .....	53,420		19,180	40,653
Aug. 28 .....	52,516		19,437	38,354
Sept. 4 .....	49,089		20,277	37,239
Sept. 11 .....	50,064		20,316	38,088
Sept. 18 .....	51,009		18,897	39,020
Sept. 25 .....	50,493		19,186	38,206
Oct. 2 .....	51,474		19,817	38,668
Oct. 9 .....	51,266		20,264	38,638
Oct. 16 .....	49,111	631	19,460	37,447
Oct. 23 .....	48,097	939	19,731	40,177
Oct. 30 .....	45,483	1,281	19,665	41,998
Nov. 6 .....	45,229	1,493	19,233	42,991
Nov. 13 .....	43,963	1,559	18,940	42,568
Nov. 20 .....	41,198	1,405	17,485	42,227
Nov. 27 .....	39,094	1,420	16,941	41,626
Dec. 4 .....	36,781	1,576	17,002	39,194
Dec. 11 .....	36,923	1,339	14,683	38,841
Dec. 18 .....	38,870	1,324	15,331	39,680
Dec. 24 .....	35,175	1,205	13,681	38,334
Dec. 31 .....	37,348	1,236	13,793	39,428
Jan. 8 .....	32,775	1,339	14,683	38,841





## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Waynesville, O., Jan. 9.—Corn moving very slow. Feed sales good.—Everett Early.

Stanton, Neb., Dec. 28.—Bulk of corn moving is very dry and of excellent quality. Yield spotted.—Greenslit Lumber Co.

Cedar Falls, Ia., Dec. 24.—We use our corn for feeding in this area. No price would induce freer corn marketing here.—Farmers Co-op. Co.

Bennett, Ia., Dec. 20.—Price raise made no difference in marketing. Defeat of Hitler will not bring slump. Farmers won't sell corn here at all.—Buttolph Grain Co.

Hamlin, Ia., Dec. 23.—The price here is \$1.01 on corn, 85c assures a feeder market. The defeat of Hitler would lower the price, I think.—Hamlin Grain Co., S. M. Peterson.

Ivesdale, Ill., Dec. 21.—New ceiling has not brought out any corn; may after Jan. 1, 1944. Farmers think the price will hold until a year after war is over. Present ceiling price on corn may do. Depends on crop prospect next spring.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Receipts of barley, by lake, from Fort William during the year 1943 totaled 4,388,866 bus. No shipments were made from Milwaukee during 1943.—H. A. Plumb, sec'y, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange.

Exline, Ill., Dec. 24.—The ceiling on corn has dried up offers. Will be a big movement of corn after Jan. 1 account of income taxes. Believe that corn will not go down after war for quite some time; \$1.25 would bring out more corn.—E. L. Jarvis & Son.

Jordan, Ia., Dec. 24.—The O.P.A. new ceiling on corn induced freer corn movement here. Farmers think the defeat of Hitler will cause a slump in the corn market. Present ceiling price on corn is O.K., corn will move after Jan. 1.—A. Sterner & Co.

Badger, S. D., Dec. 24.—No more corn is moving in the country than would have moved under the old ceiling. It is my opinion that a price of around \$1.35, basis Chicago, would have to be paid in order to induce a free movement of corn.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Alvo, Nebr., Dec. 20.—The O.P.A. new ceiling for corn has induced the farmers in my district to sell more freely, especially what is on the ground. As to the defeat of Hitler, I have not heard any of them say anything about prices. I believe that a price ceiling of \$1.25 would insure freer marketing, as that would equalize corn with hogs and cattle.—John E. Turner.

Higginsville, Mo.—No corn moving since the last ceiling price.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Advance, Mo., Dec. 21.—The ceiling price of \$1.16 has had little effect on the movement of corn. Don't think majority of them think much about the defeat of Hitler. Think the price is high enough for corn. If it were raised to \$2.00 they would want \$2.25.—Stoddard County Grain Co.

Anoka, Nebr., Dec. 20.—The new ceiling for corn has not induced the growers of our district to market corn more freely. They do not believe the defeat of Hitler would bring a slump in the corn market. No price ceiling would bring out any more corn for the reason that our corn is all gone.—Anoka-Butte Lumber Co.

Beardstown, Ill., Dec. 26.—The O.P.A. new ceiling on corn did not induce farmers in these parts to market corn more freely. They do not think the defeat of Hitler will cause a slump in the market. The price is high enough, stay with this price and stop talking about changing prices.—Schultz-Baujan & Co., Inc.

Arcadia, Nebr., Dec. 26.—The new ceilings on corn did not make much if any difference here on movement of corn as before the corn moved a great deal at prices not allowed. Most all corn here sold from producer to feeder. Not much said about what defeat of Hitler would do. Everyone dissatisfied over regulations.—R. R. Clark.

Aurora, Ind., Dec. 24.—The new ceiling on corn has not helped the corn situation here; most of the farmers are holding for more money. They tell me Kentucky trucks are paying \$1.25 per bu. for corn at cribs here now. A defeat of Hitler won't bring corn down. We think a ceiling of about \$1.30 per bu. would help a lot.—Aylor & Meyer Co.

Alpha, O., Dec. 24.—The O.P.A. ceiling price for corn has noticeably retarded the sale of corn by growers in our district. They do not feel that the defeat of Hitler will bring a slump in the Corn Market. The fact that the ceiling has been changed indicates that it could be changed to a higher level at will—so why sell at present.—The Alpha Seed & Grain Co.

Beresford, S. D., Dec. 20.—It is not so much a question of price as it is "Will they raise corn again?" Most farmers sell when they are ready and have the time. No kick on price now, or \$1.07 Chicago. Farmers have faith in a good market for 2 or 3 years after the war. Farmers are anxious to sell excess corn but there are no cars available for shipment.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 31.—Oats disappearance has been extremely heavy since the start of the crop-year, Aug. 1st, at 74,473,000 bus., compared with 52,282,000 bus. last year. With four heavy months of oats usage still ahead and eastern dairy feeders having largely used up their home-raised grain supplies, a reduction in oats ceilings will further complicate an already serious feed situation.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Archie, Mo., Dec. 26.—The O.P.A. new ceiling for corn did not induce the farmers to market corn more freely. They do not believe the defeat of Hitler will cause a slump in the corn market. A price ceiling high enough so farmers could not feed hogs, say about \$1.50 per bushel. Kick the O.P.A. out and let supply and demand rule.—G. E. Marshall.

Fayette, Ia., Dec. 22.—No noticeable effect of ceiling on marketing of corn. Farmers holding for feeding. End of war in Europe would have no immediate effect on farm prices here, and feeling here is that lower prices will come very gradually and no slump. Most growers here are not looking for market for corn. They feed most of it.—John P. Clyde, Secretary, Bell Incorporated.

Alpena, S. D., Dec. 20.—Unless corn ceiling is put in comparison with oats, barley and rye, per ton, farmers will sell their other feed grains and hold corn. Farmers much upset to think corn ceiling placed so low. Scarcity of feeds will hold prices up regardless of war till another crop grown. Hogs and cattle price too cheap compared to feed prices. Won't be one-fourth of as many hogs here next year.—Mason Smith.

Lincoln, Ill., Dec. 24.—The new O.P.A. ceiling has not helped the movement of corn in our territory. They believe a slump is due when this war is over. It is human nature to look for higher markets and the ceiling where it is now would be alright if it was let alone. There is where the mistake has been made, in changing the price; make one price and let it alone.—East Lincoln Farmer Grain Co., S. L. Nutty, Mgr.

Gilmore City, Ia., Dec. 20.—We have noticed an increase in the movement of corn since the price was raised to \$1.16. Basis Chicago. We also believe there will be a further increase after Jan. 1, as some farmers do not want to sell now and run it in on this year's income. They do not believe that the end of war in Europe would affect the market. Don't know what price ceiling would insure a freer movement of corn.—Gilmore Co-op. Co.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 20.—The O.P.A. new corn ceiling did not induce farmers here to market corn more freely. They do not think the defeat of Hitler would cause a slump in the corn market. Until the farmers run out of money they received for beans (which \$1.80 paid for both bean and corn crop) nothing but an open free market will bring corn freely.—Henry L. LeGrand & Son, Warrensburg Grain Co., by H. L. LeGrand.

Elgin, Ore.—Eighty-four carloads of Austrian winter peas and garden seed were handled this season by three Elgin processing plants, Union County Grain Growers, Elgin Seed Cleaning & Storage and Elgin Flour Milling Co. Shipments up to Dec. 16 totaled 63 carloads of Austrian winter peas and one carload of garden seed. It is estimated that 20 carloads of dry edible peas and pea seed remain in storage here, which will boost the total shipments to 84 carloads.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, rye, oats, and barley for May delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat																Rye		Oats		Barley	
	High	Low	Dec. 22	Dec. 23	Dec. 24	Dec. 27	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	Dec. 30	Dec. 31	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7	Jan. 8	Jan. 10	Jan. 11						
Chicago	171½	146½	165½	165½	165½	166½	166½	167½	168½	169½	169½	169½	171½	171½	171½	171½	171½	172						
Minneapolis	164½	139½	157½	157½	157½	158½	159	159½	160	161½	161	161½	162½	162½	162½	162½	163½	163½						
Kansas City	163½	139½	157½	157½	157½	158½	158½	158½	158½	161	160½	160½	162½	163½	163½	163½	163½	162½						
Duluth, durum	163½	140½	155	154½	154½	156½	156½	156½	157½	159	157½	158½	163½	163½	163½	162½	163	163½						
Milwaukee	.....	146½	165½	165½	165½	166½	166½	167½	168½	169½	169½	169½	171½	171½	171½	171½	171½	.....						
Chicago	134½	100½	124½	124½	125½	126½	126	125½	126½	127½	127½	128½	130½	130½	132½	132½	131½	132½						
Minneapolis	129½	94	120½	120½	120½	121½	121	120½	121½	121½	122½	123½	124½	125½	127½	127½	125½	126½						
Milwaukee	134½	100½	124½	124½	125½	126½	126	126	126½	127½	127½	128½	130½	130½	132½	132½	131	.....						
Winnipeg	131½	92½	122½	123½	123½	.....	124½	124	124½	126	127½	125½	128½	128½	130½	130	127½	128½						
Duluth	128½	120½	.....	120½	120½	121½	121	120½	121½	121½	122½	123½	124½	125½	128½	127½	125½	126½						
Chicago	81	67½	78½	79½	79½	78½	78½	77½	78	78½	78½	78½	79½	79½	80½	80	79½	79						
Minneapolis	78½	62½	77½	77½	77½	77	77½	77½	77½	77	77	77½	77½	77½	77½	77½	76½	76½						
Milwaukee	80½	67½	79	79½	79½	78½	78½	77½	78	78½	78½	78½	79½	79½	80½	80	79½	.....						
Minneapolis	116½	106½	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116						
Chicago	126½	113½	122½	122½	122½	122½	121½	121½	121½	122½	122½	122½	123½	122½	125	124½	122½	122½						



New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grains during November as compared to November, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,450,857 (3,203,552); corn, 21,500 (10,575); oats, 20,625 (14,500); rye, 3,428 (3,100); barley (1,700); flaxseed, 1,147,670 (1,389,788); shipments, wheat, 193,000 (1,441,000); oats, 4,000.—Dept. of Inf. and Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Bristol, S. D., Dec. 23.—The new ceiling on corn has caused more hardship on farmers who answered the call of the Government to produce more hogs and now are forced to buy corn or other feed to keep them until the embargo is lifted, or get them to a certain weight and not too heavy. This is not a corn country altho we do raise our corn for feed. The defeat of Hitler might start quite a rush to unload stored stocks.—Earl Keeler, Farmers Equity Exchange.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 31.—Indicated production of dry beans, uncleaned, in the United States during 1943 as compared with 1942, shown in parentheses, in thousand bags of 100 lbs. each, totaled 21,799 (19,035); of this amount Great Northern was 3,938 (3,103); Pinto, 4,626 (3,429); Standard Lima, 1,335 (1,355). Michigan production of pea and Medium White in 1943 was 5,310 as compared to 4,832 in 1942 (thousand bags of 100 lbs. each).—C. J. Borum, M. L. Lowe and R. V. Norman, Agri. statisticians.

Bertrand, Neb., Dec. 22.—Corn has been moving in good volume since the new ceiling became effective, but will increase after the first of the year as most farmers have been holding off on account of taxes. We are unfortunate in not being on the west side of our county as the county to our west has 1.5c per bushel higher ceiling than we have and some of the trade that normally came here is going west. Some of our corn is still going to Kansas. One trucker told me he could haul corn 125 miles and get as high as 16c per bushel.—Bertrand Mill & Elvtr. Co., Don Mintun, mgr.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Water-borne grain receipts here during the 1943 navigation season reached the highest level in 13 years and were about 72,000,000 bus. greater than in the 1918 navigation season. Total receipts amounted to 175,362,846 bus. compared with 110,046,906 bus. in 1942. Of the grain brought to Buffalo last year, 16,715,846 bus. are held in boats tied up for

the winter in Buffalo Harbor. This is the largest supply of winter storage grain to be held here since 1938, when it amounted to 17,151,441 bus. Buffalo elevators received 111,163,341 bus. of grain from Ft. William in 1943. Of this total 59,973,296 bus. were wheat. Grain brought from Duluth totaled 60,792,088 bus.—G. E. T.

## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Stanton, Neb.—Need moisture badly for winter wheat.—Greenslit Lumber Co.

Waynesville, O., Jan. 9.—Wheat went into the winter in very poor condition.—Everett Early.

Higginsville, Mo.—Wheat not looking so good.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 23.—Wheat production and the acreage planted for 1944 harvest is 24 per cent more than that of 1942. This is the report issued yesterday by H. L. Collins, State Agricultural Statistician.—P. J. P.

Deertrail, Colo., Dec. 30.—Winter wheat here badly in need of moisture, some is sprouted and very little up. The six inch snow of Dec. 10th is gone; was the only moisture we have had since wheat was planted.—Ady & Milburn, Inc.

Bertrand, Neb., Dec. 22.—The crops are the best in this area for several years. Corn on dry land making as high as 35 bus. and irrigated land up as high as 80 bus. Think the wheat crop looks better here than it does either direction. From Bertrand east to Hastings it is very dry and some wheat land not even planted last fall due to the dry conditions. From Bertrand west to McCook the same conditions exist as east from here. Our conditions are due to a very heavy rain in early fall and we did have a good subsoil moisture. I don't think our

wheat looks as good as it did a month ago and everybody you talk to does not expect to raise much wheat the coming year.—Bertrand Mill & Elvtr. Co., Don Mintun, mgr.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 8.—The weather certainly was not favorable to start off the big movement of farm-held corn so eagerly awaited by the trade. The air saturated with moisture is not conducive in improving the condition of the corn stored in cribs. It will take a period of clear, brisk weather with good winds to reduce the excess moisture last year's crop of corn carries. Weather and moisture are two vital factors to be taken into consideration when figuring on corn moving off the farms. While much of the glamour has been taken out of the feeding ratio, especially in the marginal areas, there continues to be an urgent demand for grain and feeds. With corn prices ruled by ceilings, there is no incentive for growers to sell before they make actual delivery.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 23.—The Kansas acreage of winter wheat seeded for harvest in 1944 is estimated at 13,311,000 acres, 24 per cent more than the 10,735,000 (revised) seeded in the fall of 1942 and the largest acreage sown since the fall of 1938, according to the Winter Wheat and Rye Report issued today by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The preparation of seedbeds and seeding was done largely under conditions unfavorable for the germination and growth of the crop. The summer and fall months were dry and reserves of subsoil moisture have been largely depleted over the western half of the State except in summer fallow fields. Dec. 1 condition of winter wheat at 62 per cent of normal compares with 91 per cent a year earlier and is the lowest December 1 condition since 1939 when 35 per cent was reported. The acreage of rye seeded in Kansas in the fall of 1943 is estimated at 210,000 acres or 12 per cent below the acreage seeded in the fall of 1942 but 62 per cent above the 10-year (1932-41) seeded acreage of 130,000 acres. December 1 condition of 73 per cent is 20 points below the condition a year ago and 3 points below average.—H. L. Collins, Agr. statistician in charge.

### Rye Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	1,184	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	2,786,000	298,000	105,000	71,000
Ft. Worth	12,000	7,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	.....	.....	3,000
Kansas City	58,500	55,500	54,000	7,500
Milwaukee	9,720	10,570	15,390	6,275
Minneapolis	543,000	796,500	384,000	421,500
Portland	3,562	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	19,030	12,000	6,920	.....
St. Louis	15,000	16,500	21,000	15,000
Seattle	15,000	9,000	.....	.....
Superior	1,527	65,168	236,018	.....
Wichita	9,600	.....	8,000	.....

### Soybean Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	556,637	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	626,000	775,000	336,000	237,000
Ft. Worth	117,600	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	286,000	288,500	503,600	204,000
Kansas City	275,400	668,800	428,400	252,800
Milwaukee	.....	74,730	.....	.....
Minneapolis	60,000	130,500	.....	.....
Philadelphia	2,395	100,300	.....	.....
St. Joseph	245,000	102,000	28,000	7,500
St. Louis	739,200	811,200	731,200	246,400
Wichita	47,877	.....	5,377	.....

### Oats Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	120,587	64,255	.....	.....
Chicago	1,008,000	1,133,000	1,102,000	996,000
Ft. Worth	86,000	180,000	14,000	2,000
Indianapolis	367,500	272,000	342,500	284,000
Kansas City	634,000	466,000	440,000	332,000
Milwaukee	34,500	52,520	42,750	28,500
Minneapolis	3,685,500	2,162,250	4,025,250	3,091,500
Philadelphia	22,021	1,998	33,190	8,129
Portland	97,592	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	630,120	388,000	271,400	30,000
St. Louis	697,500	458,000	475,200	214,000
Seattle	248,000	192,000	.....	.....
Spokane	72,000	200,000	.....	10,000
Superior	279,942	13,130	305,463	316,808
Wichita	211,200	72,000	143,200	2,600

### Wheat Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	4,919,074	588,058	1,333,571	599,577
Chicago	8,133,000	2,218,000	4,789,000	3,301,000
Ft. Worth	1,825,600	483,000	1,331,400	662,200
Hutchinson	2,812,350	2,802,600	.....	.....
Indianapolis	923,000	423,000	421,000	436,000
Kan. City	7,731,000	5,374,800	8,556,100	5,302,300
Milwaukee	387,200	4,710	221,370	32,200
Minneapolis	16,498,500	11,821,500	12,082,500	5,652,000
Ogden, Utah	812,000	598,000	670,000	473,000
Philadelphia	2,021,429	651,662	2,268,360	612,535
Portland	739,166	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	828,980	1,032,000	830,790	700,800
St. Louis	5,228,900	2,517,000	5,149,200	1,742,000
Seattle	2,191,500	2,182,500	.....	.....
Spokane	1,944,000	2,483,000	.....	46,200
Superior	4,829,275	3,578,455	4,643,492	1,639,147
Wichita	25,843,400	22,245,400	22,021,800	12,931,600

### Barley Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	104,165	11,490	.....	.....
Chicago	1,248,000	2,100,000	691,000	433,000
Ft. Worth	41,600	57,600	.....	.....
Hutchinson	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Kansas City	148,800	276,800	338,400	145,600
Milwaukee	3,376,907	2,524,895	1,219,680	969,825
Minneapolis	4,199,000	4,722,600	3,889,600	3,981,400
Philadelphia	6,290	.....	4,974	4,646
Portland	194,640	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	51,300	63,000	9,500	28,000
St. Louis	222,400	204,800	126,400	54,400
Seattle	151,200	182,000	.....	.....
Spokane	192,000	238,000	.....	24,000
Superior	158,257	198,779	519,740	443,654
Wichita	115,200	22,400	102,400	13,000

### Corn Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	167,833	729,346	.....	.....
Chicago	5,737,000	13,829,000	4,977,000	6,143,000
Ft. Worth	70,500	270,000	19,500	60,500
Hutchinson	1,250	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,283,000	2,122,500	1,015,000	1,876,500
Kan. City	3,758,700	4,595,100	1,905,000	2,101,500
Milwaukee	641,560	558,700	159,300	236,600
Minneapolis	1,803,000	2,394,000	1,060,500	2,001,000
Philadelphia	365,510	56,323	213,526	449,589
Portland	42,477	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	2,082,080	1,135,500	885,280	793,500
St. Louis	2,315,400	3,017,500	1,429,500	2,193,000
Seattle	157,500	318,000	.....	.....
Spokane	42,000	155,000	.....	1,500
Superior	31,322	287,057	4,500	34,330
Wichita	272,000	41,600	200,000	.....



Dodge City, Kan., Dec. 23.—The wheat acreage seeded last fall was estimated at 13,300,000, nearly one million acres under the goal set for the state, and the present 1944 crop prospect according to the U.S.D.A. will be only 106 million bushels of wheat for Kansas.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 20.—Wheat production was 144,241,000 bus. with a yield of 14.2 bus. on 10,159,000 acres harvested. While below the 19.3 bus. yield in 1942, the 1943 yield was 2.7 bus. higher than the 10-year (1932-41) average. The harvested acreage was about average. The 1943 corn crop totals 84,318,000 bus. or nearly six million bushels below the 1942 crop. Flaxseed production for 1943 of 2,051,000 on 293,000 acres is only 10,000 bus. less than the record crop of 1890. The harvested area was the largest since 1891. A crop of 14,500,000 bus. of sorghums for grain was harvested from one million acres in 1943.—H. L. Collins, Agr. statistician.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Dec. 20.—The production of grain sorghums was 5,355,000 bus., about half of the 1942 production. The acreage harvested for grain was 597,000 compared with 821,000 in 1942. The season was unfavorable and much of the crop was cut for silage and forage; the 1943 crop averaged 9.0 bus. per acre compared with 12.9 bus. in 1942. The production of alfalfa seed was 182,000 bus. compared with 133,000 in 1942 and 104,000 the 10-year average. Seed was harvested on 91,000 acres, a record acreage for the state. Yields averaged 2.00 bus. per acre compared with 1.75 a year ago. The 1943 production of broomcorn in Oklahoma at 8,800 tons is 26 per cent below the 1942 crop of 11,900 tons and about 32 per cent less than the ten-year (1932-41) average. Quality of the broomcorn is good. The estimated planted acreage of wheat sown in the fall of 1943 is 5,130,000 acres, an increase of 35 per cent above the 3,800,000 acres sown in the fall of 1942. Unfavorable moisture conditions in September and October limited acreage increases in the extreme western counties, but following the rains in November, planting was resumed and in many localities the intended acreage now has been planted.—K. D. Blood, Agricultural statistician in charge.

## Technical Advances in Crop Certification

By M. A. McCALL, head agronomist in charge and assistant chief of Bureau of Plant Industry, before International Crop Improvement Ass'n

It was developed that experience with certified seed moving in interstate commerce had shown that the standards and procedures of all certifying agencies were not such as to justify a universal acceptance of certification. It followed as a matter of course that unless this situation was corrected Federal seed enforcement regulations could not continue to recognize certification by all crop improvement associations. Because Federal enforcement officers desired to continue their policy of encouraging the production, free movement, and use of the seed of superior varieties, the cooperation of the International Crop Improvement Ass'n in developing satisfactory standards and procedures and in helping to bring about their more universal use was requested.

The above presentation merely gave emphasis to a program already initiated by the Association. Plans previously prepared by the General Committee on Certification were approved by the Association at the 1941 meeting. Funds were contributed by members to carry out a study and analysis of existing standards and regulations of member organizations to supply information useful in determining the extent to which present procedures are adequate in the several states, and likewise in preparing standard rules and regulations for adoption by the International as a guide for its members. Mr. Elvin F. Frolik, Secretary of the Nebraska Crop Improvement Ass'n, was employed by the Directors to do this job. He has now completed a most excellent analysis of existing rules and procedures, which have been presented to the Directors in a series of reports. These reports have been used by crop committees of the Ass'n as a background to prepare (1) General Seed Certification Standards to be met by all certified seeds, and (2) Seed Certification Standards for specific crops as follows: corn, cotton, small grain, alfalfa, clover, soybean, other legumes, grass, sorghum, potato, tobacco, and vegetable crops.

THE FINAL WORK OF PREPARING STANDARDS has occupied the entire time of this meeting. The task has been arduous, possible only because of the willing participation of every Director present. The standards themselves represent a meeting of minds in developing the best yet available minimum floor necessary to safeguard and maintain crop improvement and seed certification on a satisfactory level. Emphasis has been placed on improved germplasm and its maintenance on as practical a basis as possible, but without sacrificing the fundamental requirements. Any crop improvement association following the standards faithfully cannot do other than to certify high grade seed. The active participation of all Directors in their preparation augurs well for their ultimate general use, with many operating on floors

above the minimum level. The importance of this step cannot be overstressed.

Crop improvement associations have a most important part to play in making effective the results of the outstanding plant breeding programs now under way under Federal and State auspices. Because of advances which crop breeding is making, our crop agriculture is on the threshold of an almost new world. The job which has just been done by this Association is a first step toward insuring its complete success.

SUPERIOR GERMPLASM is the foundation of crop improvement. Any crop improvement program which does not give this factor priority over all others, which neglects to develop technics to insure the integrity of genetic superiority, cannot do its fundamental job. As an administrator, I have been impressed by the fact that this idea of a distinct genetic entity possessing specific values is the one thing which sells crop improvement to budgetary and legislative appropriating officials. It is what makes crop improvement click with farmers. Without discrediting the importance of other features in any way, we should frankly face the facts and realize this situation. Furthermore, we should realize that procedures in crop improvement which do not contribute to maintaining the integrity of superior germplasm and freedom from weeds are likely to become so much window dressing.

CROP BREEDING and crop improvement in general constitute an art the technics and methods of which vary with the extent to which we consciously use current knowledge of the scientific principles involved. It is possible to effect real improvement by using relatively simple empirical methods. On the other hand, the real advances can come only from using all that we can get in information and method based on scientific principles of heredity. As all of you know, the most striking advance in the entire history of crop breeding, hybrid corn, was made possible only by using all available information on corn genetics. Modern technics for breeding hybrid corn are merely methods for using known principles of inheritance in the crop in order to bring about improvement. The result speaks for itself.

HYBRID CORN—In 1942, an unusually good corn year, hybrid corn occupied 41,600,000 acres or 46% of our total corn acreage, and we produced the largest crop in our history, 3,175,000,000 bus. In 1943, in many respects an unfavorable year for corn, hybrid corn occupied 49,960,000 acres or 52% of our corn acreage, and we produced 3,085,000,000 bus.; the second largest crop of record. The 1942 crop was grown on 89,000,000 acres and the 1943 crop on 94,000,000 acres. The 1920 crop, the third largest at 3,070,000 bus., was grown on 101,000,000 acres. Never before have we grown over 3,000,000,000 bus. of corn two years in succession and never before on as small an acreage. On the basis of hybrid corn acreage and yields during the last six years, and the average yields during 1923-32, the last normal 10-year period before hybrid corn came in, it can be estimated that hybrid corn added 629,000,000 bus. more corn to our total crop in 1942, and 669,000,000 bus. in 1943. This is equivalent to adding each year almost one-fourth of a normal corn crop in years before hybrid corn.

I mention this record of hybrid corn merely to emphasize the returns that can be expected from the more highly scientific technics in crop breeding. In using such technics, however, it can be accepted as a corollary that there must be an equally scientific approach to certification procedures by crop-improvement associations in handling such crops as hybrid corn. The experience of your committee working on standards for certifying hybrid corn seed has demonstrated that a complete meeting of minds on the problem is difficult. As applied to other crops



E. E. Klecan, President-Elect, Kansas City Board of Trade.

### President Elect Kansas City Board

Eugene E. Klecan, newly elected President of the Kansas City Board of Trade has been a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade twenty-five years and has been associated with the grain industry for approximately thirty years. He has engaged in the various phases of the business and organized his own company some years ago, doing a general commission and merchandising business. Personally he has devoted much of his time to the futures market, principally as a spreader.

He has served the Board of Trade as a Director a number of times and, as second and first Vice-President. He brings a valuable experience to the service of the Board. He is married and has one son and two daughters, his son being a Naval Lieutenant now in the Southwest Pacific and skipper of a PT boat.



utilizing similar technics the development of certification technics may not be less so. We cannot afford, however, in certifying a crop which involves highly specialized technics in producing seed for farm use to ignore the scientific principles involved in protecting germplasm merely because it may be difficult. This should be recognized as an essential in developing certification procedures.

**ALFALFA**—So far hybrid corn has been the only cross-pollinated crop with which the same general breeding procedures have been applied in farm use. Preliminary results with alfalfa suggest, however, that the utilization of hybrid vigor can produce increased yields in the same relative range as with hybrid corn. The method involves the use of inbred lines which are self sterile but interfertile between lines so that when two such lines are grown together they cross-fertilize and seed produced must be hybrid. The lines themselves are propagated by vegetative means. Field methods for growing foundation material and for subsequent extensive growing and certifying hybrid seed need to be worked out before we reach the commercial production stage. Now is not too early to begin thinking about the job so that a sound procedure can be developed and ready when the time is ripe to utilize this new approach to alfalfa improvement.

**SORGHUMS**—Work is now under way with the sorghums, intended to utilize hybrid vigor to increase yields with this crop. In this case the technic is still different than those used for corn or suggested for alfalfa. It involves otherwise desirable male sterile lines, planting these with normal pollen producing strains which it is desired to cross with them. All of the seed produced on male sterile plants is hybrid. Some work remains to be done in working out technics to insure even pollination and full set of seed on male sterile plants, but there is every reason to be hopeful of final success. This technic is already being used to produce hybrid onion seed which is to be distributed for commercial growing. Here, too, crop improvement groups should be in touch with the problem and should be working out methods and standards for field production, inspection, and certification.

The procedure of production and certification must be so developed and carried out as to insure thru the genetic reliability of the crop produced the full utilization of the advance made possible by science. To accomplish this task each crop improvement association must have the help of men as fully qualified in the technical field of crop breeding as the breeders themselves. This help may come from the breeders, or from qualified extension crop specialists, but it must be available. It is my own belief that each important field crop seed producing state should have on its extension staff a man fully qualified in crop breeding and genetics to guide and service farm crop improvement work.

**FOUNDATION SEED**—One element in crop improvement procedures, which is not new but which is fundamental, is the availability of adequate supplies of foundation seed. In the past, the plant breeder has been prone to consider his job done when the new variety has been developed, fixed, and released for farm use. Because resources have been devoted intensively to new breeding projects, the Agricultural Experiment Stations too often have not considered the maintenance of foundation seed stocks of already developed superior varieties. As a result, the crop improvement program is at a disadvantage. It is my opinion that this job is one which the station distributing the seed should consider a continuing responsibility. Your organization could well undertake to encourage the Experiment Stations in the several states to follow thru on this obligation.

In all new advances and in the development of new procedures in the crop improvement field, the International Crop Improvement Ass'n is in a position to guide and lead. As I see it, this is a real and tangible obligation. So much of our seed is produced in areas other than

where sown for final crop use, that there must be a central over-all direction to coordinate certification standards and practices between states. I believe this can be done better by democratic cooperation between states, rather than through centralized bureaucratic domination. In order to safeguard public investments in crop improvement work this coordination must come, and it is likely to come through centralized control if the need is not satisfactorily met by other means. To me this is a real challenge to your organization.

**COMMERCIAL SEEDSMEN**—While in the past the seed business has been primarily a matter of merchandising, most good seedsmen now realize that their future depends on selling not only pure seed free from weeds, but also seed of varieties of superior germplasm adapted to the areas where it is to be used. Good seedsmen would like to sell such seed. Because seedsmen provide a large part of the field crop seed other than the small grains used by our farmers, we in professional crop work have an obligation to help them and to see that they sell the right kind of seed. Commercial seedsmen already supply a major part of the nation's hybrid corn seed. They can be equally serviceable in providing improved seed of other crops to the advantage of both the farm seed grower and user. The role of the seedsmen in future crop improvement activities is a subject which merits the most thoughtful consideration of your body.

## For Soybean Price Two and One-Half That of Corn

The American Soybean Ass'n meeting at Chicago recently adopted a resolution to be forwarded to state and federal AAA directors and to the Commodity Credit Corporation, calling for establishment of a soybean price two and one-half times that of corn. This is necessary, the resolution said, if soybean growers are to meet a goal of 23 per cent increase in acreage for 1944. Returns per acre will be insufficient to make soybeans profitable if the soybean price is not held up, it was claimed.

## Ceiling on Grits Not Liked

R. E. Winstead of the Meridian Grain & Elevator Co. has written a letter to Senator Eastland of Mississippi stating that the OPA placed a ceiling on cornmeal and grits last March 12, based on the ceiling price of corn at that time. Then on Dec. 6, he said, the ceiling on corn advanced 9 cents a bushel with no advance in the ceiling on cornmeal and grits.

"The OPA has taken the position that industry would have to absorb this 9 cents," Mr. Winstead complained, "but it can't be done due to the small differential between the price of corn and cornmeal."

"Unless immediate relief is given the manufacturers will be forced to discontinue manufacturing these products," he threatened.

The OPA alleges that part of the delay is due to failure of millers to furnish data on costs.—P. J. P.

For the first time this year total employment declined in October, according to the regular monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board. The reduction in the number at work or in the armed forces amounted to 150,000 persons, leaving the total for October at 64.4 million, against the wartime peak of 64.6 in September.

Methyl bromide fumigant is absorbed in small amount by whole grain and in greater amount by milled grain. The bromide content of whole grain drops rapidly after fumigation. Animals fed entirely with fumigated foods showed no deleterious effects, even tho containing more bromide than when commercially fumigated, according to H. C. Dudley and P. A. Neal in *Food Research*.

## Death of J. J. Stream

A messenger boy of the Western Union was accosted on the street at La Salle and Washington streets where the Board of Trade was then located by Chas. Counselman who needed an office boy and asked him to take the job. This messenger boy afterwards became president of the Chicago Board of Trade. He was John J. Stream.

For one minute at noon Dec. 28 trading ceased on the Board in memory of Mr. Stream who passed away the preceding Saturday evening at his home near Fennville, Mich.

Mr. Stream received a valuable training in the office of the enterprising Counselman who built all the country grain elevators on the Santa Fe from Chicago to Mendon, Mo., and the first Santa Fe terminal elevator at Chicago. As one who knew most about the business Mr. Stream was retained by the successors of the firm of Chas. Counselman & Co., the South Chicago Elevator Co. and Shaffer & Stream. He was also general manager of the J. C. Shaffer Grain Co.

Mr. Stream had charge of the country elevators on the Rock Island when Counselman & Co. took them over and relinquished the Santa Fe houses to Richardson & Co. He built the South Chicago elevators of the Rock Island and a transfer elevator at Englewood.

Besides holding the presidency of the Board of Trade in 1923 Mr. Stream had been a director in 1914, 1915 and 1916, and in 1917 vice pres.

He was educated in the public schools, and altho he was graduated in 1892 from the Chicago College of Law and admitted to the bar he did not practice the profession.

During world war I Mr. Stream was chief of the coarse grains divisions of the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation, working with Julius Barnes, and kept the grain exchanges open, altho other exchanges were closed. His salary was \$1 a year.

Mr. Stream was 73 years of age. He is survived by the widow, a daughter, two grand children and two great grandchildren.



J. J. Stream, former Chicago Grain Merchant, Deceased.



## Chicago Receipts of Grain Increase

Receipts of grain of all kinds at Chicago during 1943 aggregated 214,863,000 bus., against 175,590,000 bus. in 1942, as reported by Lyman C. West, statistician of the Board of Trade.

RECEIPTS in 1943 compared with 1942 in parentheses were: wheat, 48,744,000 (20,529,000); corn, 94,714,000 (105,817,000); oats, 21,035,000 (19,150,000); rye, 11,073,000 (3,981,000); barley, 20,941,000 (16,329,000); soybeans, 18,306,000 (9,784,000 bus.).

SHIPMENTS in 1943, compared with 1942 in parentheses were: wheat, 43,177,000 (24,230,000); corn, 58,406,000 (63,746,000); oats, 17,055,000 (18,019,000); rye, 2,855,000 (3,277,000); barley, 8,691,000 (5,248,000); soybeans, 5,230,000 (3,519,000 bus.).

Included in the foregoing are receipts of 14,715,000 bus. by lake and 12,788,000 bus. by Illinois Waterway in 1943, against 2,867,000 bus. by lake and 15,944,000 by Illinois Waterway in 1942. Lake receipts were nearly all from Ft. William and principally rye, 5,868,000 bus. Waterway receipts were nearly all corn, 12,788,000 bus.

Shipments by water in 1943 were 5,511,000 bus. by lake and 430,000 bus. by Illinois. In 1942 shipments by lake were much greater, at 12,832,000 bus.

## Canadian Shipments to U. S.

From Aug. 1 to the close of navigation there was shipped by lake from Canadian ports to the United States 70,648,206 bus. wheat, 15,203,522 bus. oats, 15,052,798 bus. barley, 4,107,282 bus. rye and 6,540,000 bus. flaxseed, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Buffalo received 39,671,099 bus. of the Canadian wheat, 11,917,603 bus. oats, 7,105,703 bus. barley, 186,779 bus. rye and 6,232,328 bus. of the Canadian flaxseed. Duluth-Superior received 15,523,568 bus. of the Canadian wheat and considerable oats and barley.

By water and rail from Aug. 1 to Dec. 30 there was shipped from Canada to the United States 91,064,038 bus. wheat, 23,156,511 bus. oats, 15,638,024 bus. barley, 4,144,045 bus. rye and 6,540,450 bus. flaxseed. Most of this was from Fort William-Port Arthur, but Pacific Coast terminals shipped 4,113,004 bus. wheat and 79,382 bus. oats to the United States. Eastern elevators shipped 12,644,394 bus. wheat, 110,546 bus. oats and 24,436 bus. barley to the U. S.

In past years wheat imports from Canada have not been so large. In 1940-41 there was imported 7,522,000 bus. for milling in bond, 176,000 for human food, 3,649,000 for animal feed. This total of 11,347,000 bus. compares with 9,454,000 in 1939-40 and 10,227,000 bus. wheat during the crop year 1938-39.

## Quality of Canadian Barley

The Grain Research Laboratory of the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners in a report by J. Ansel Anderson, chief chemist, and K. Hlynka, experimental miller, has found that the mean protein content of the 1943 crop of Western Canadian barley is 12 per cent, as shown by analyses of samples representing the new crop inspected at Winnipeg.

The average protein content of samples representing all cars, new and old crop, and mixtures of both crops, inspected in the Western Division, is 11.8 per cent. This figure is expected to increase somewhat as more of the new crop is delivered.

Bushel weight and percentage heavy barley are similar to last year's crop.

Malting quality is also similar, as indicated by preliminary tests. Differences between the 2 and 3 C.W. Six-row grades are normal in all quality characteristics.

## Calendars Received

Hart-Carter Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., is sending its many friends a desk calendar.

Portraits of all the presidents feature the large wall calendar of the Day Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The golden metal calendar of the Bellevue Farmers Grain Co., Bellevue, O., would be an ornament to any desk.

An olive green harmony in colors gives an artistic touch to the desk calendar of the Lacto-Vee Products Co., Dayton, O.

Season's greetings accompany the wall calendar of the H. J. Sterenberg Grain Co., Crescent City, Ill., bearing also the picture of an ideal farm.

An interior of a general store and post office way down east embellishes the wall calendar of the Edward R. Bacon Grain Co., of Chicago and Boston, Mass.

Its large figures so easily read, the calendar of John E. Brennan & Co., Chicago, finds an appropriate setting on the wall of the grain elevator driveway.

Paintings in color emphasize the applications of electricity in industry and war on the handsome wall calendar of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

B. I. Weller Co., Chicago, reproduces on its wall calendar in full color the original pastel painting by Bradshaw Crandell depicting a strikingly beautiful woman.

The Link-Belt Company's wall calendar fittingly presents war time activities, its four plants having been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for excellence of production.

Each page of the wall calendar of the Grain Insurance & Guarantee Co., Winnipeg, Man., has its appropriate slogan such as "Stand by your elevator during electrical storms."

## C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1.

CORN, 81c to \$1.01 per bushel for No. 3.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

## Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
Jan. 15..	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15..	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15..	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15..	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Oct. 15..	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0
Nov. 15..	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0
Dec. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0

FARM PRICES						
Jan. 15..	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15..	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15..	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15..	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15..	124.0	106.0	64.8	78.7	83.9	173.0
July 15..	126.0	108.0	65.6	80.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	83.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	96.5	169.0
Oct. 15..	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15..	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0
Dec. 15..	143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0

## SOYBEANS: INSPECTED RECEIPTS IN CARLOTS<sup>1</sup> NOV. 1943.

Carlots each grade during November							Oct. 1- to Nov. 30, 1943
Class	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Sample	Total	
Yellow	6,688	8,549	3,591	433	91	19,352	52,440
Green	4	6	12	...	...	22	31
Brown	3	...	2	...	...	5	9
Black	8	25	8	7	1	49	153
Mixed	36	53	19	7	4	119	186
Total cars	6,739	8,633	3,632	447	96	19,547	...
Percent	35	44	19	2	0	100	...
Oct.-Nov.	30,780	16,240	4,870	633	296	...	52,819
1943 Percent	58	31	9	1	...	...	100
Oct.-Nov.	6,032	6,246	4,819	3,790	4,098	...	24,985
1942 Percent	24	25	19	15	17	...	100

<sup>1</sup> Cargo and truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,500 bus. equal 1 carlot.

## CCC Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through December 31, 1943, had completed 119,902 loans on 127,277,698 bushels of 1943 wheat in the amount of \$158,844,571.05. The average amount advanced was \$1.25 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 514,687 loans had been completed on 386,297,684 bushels. Loans by states follow:

States Origin	Farm- Stored (bus.)	Warehouse- Stored (bus.)	Amount Advanced
Ark. ....	...	3,463	\$ 4,147.53
Calif. ....	156,587	205,563	470,338.67
Colo. ....	1,213,317	3,074,381	5,363,171.71
Del. ....	1,820	163,943	241,215.28
Idaho ....	678,628	1,227,986	2,157,997.43
Ill. ....	9,949	117,987	171,094.49
Ind. ....	84	43,850	59,209.99
Iowa ....	12,325	218,233	304,664.62
Kans. ....	4,989,145	18,101,225	29,920,902.80
Ky. ....	...	45,495	62,025.00
Md. ....	480	457,830	664,219.58
Mich. ....	3,452	2,266	7,386.11
Minn. ....	1,123,428	2,062,513	4,104,101.58
Mo. ....	3,174	126,884	169,412.03
Mont. ....	7,983,268	4,098,113	13,938,879.32
Nebr. ....	4,439,398	5,205,355	12,207,736.68
N. J. ....	...	10,763	16,131.01
N. M. ....	129,191	412,953	783,580.07
N. C. ....	756	...	1,081.52
N. Dak. ....	15,682,686	14,218,911	37,248,939.98
Ohio ....	1,567	59,330	81,532.87
Okla. ....	497,633	6,610,467	8,918,598.24
Ore. ....	1,531,353	4,473,516	7,364,170.10
Penn. ....	1,816	112,136	163,928.40
S. Dak. ....	1,975,572	2,795,798	5,965,519.89
Tenn. ....	...	77,380	107,498.35
Tex. ....	784,187	11,932,798	16,358,288.52
Utah ....	184,648	32,974	248,431.05
Va. ....	535	35,478	52,448.08
Wash. ....	1,770,349	7,149,929	10,487,026.43
Wyo. ....	410,443	564,357	1,200,893.72
Total	43,585,791	83,641,907	\$158,844,571.05
Total Liquidations	1,680,082	20,740,732	\$ 28,287,841.10

The Missouri state U.S.D.A. War Board has written the O.P.A. complaining that low ceilings announced for farmers will freeze corn on farms, stating that the method of arriving at the farmers' ceiling by deducting the freight is not applicable in a deficit corn producing area. In Missouri only Atchison, Holt and Nodaway counties produce more corn than is fed.

## Soybean Inspections Drop Sharply

Inspections of soybeans were down sharply in November and totaled 19,547 cars compared with 33,272 cars in October and with 7,951 cars in November 1942, inspectors' reports to the Food Distribution Administration show. The November inspections brought the total for the first two months of the season to 52,819 cars compared with 24,985 cars for the same months of 1942.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in November was considerably lower than that of the October inspections. Only 79 per cent graded No. 2 or better compared with 95 per cent in these grades in October. Twenty-one per cent fell in the lower grades compared with only 5 per cent the previous month.

Inspections of soybeans in November included the equivalent of 121 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 231 cars.



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Bentonville, Ark.—The Bentonville Milling Co., feed mill recently purchased by A. G. Ragland from Verne Rife, is installing a hammer mill and remodeling its buildings. Mr. Ragland is doing custom grinding also.—P. J. P.

Harrisburg, Ark.—C. J. Frederick, foreman at the Mouton Rice Mill, suffered the loss of part of the thumb and little finger and otherwise badly mangled his right hand Dec. 22 when he caught that member in the gears of a grading machine.—P. J. P.

Stuttgart, Ark.—William A. Mayfield, 61, rice miller and grower, was killed in an accident on the Clarendon, Ark., bridge Dec. 24. Mr. Mayfield was assisting another motorist, who was stalled on the ice on the bridge, and while pushing the car, it started backward. To avoid being pinned against the bridge he jumped on the icy railing, lost his balance, and fell 40 ft. to the river bank. He was dead when rescuers reached him. Mr. Mayfield was a director of the Producers Rice Mill, having been identified with the rice industry in Arkansas for 35 years, and before that in Louisiana. He was manager of the Arkansas State Rice Milling Co. here from 1931 to 1937 and before that was a rice buyer for 17 years. He was manager of the American Rice Growers Co-operative Ass'n of Arkansas from 1937 to 1938.—P. J. P.

## CALIFORNIA

Biggs, Cal.—The Rosenberg Mill will construct a warehouse south of the mill. A spur track has been built to the new structure, which will parallel the present warehouse.

Broderick, Cal.—John P. Lawler of Lawler Bros., and A. H. Ascherman, both of San Francisco, have purchased the feed mill and feeding yards formerly operated by Elmer R. Hill, and will operate them as the Capital Alfalfa Mill. Six men will be employed and 30 tons of alfalfa meal will be processed daily.

Healdsburg, Cal.—Nelligan & Son feed store recently was awarded judgment and court costs in a damage suit brought by Elige and Carrie Inman for injuries suffered by the latter in a fall at the store several months ago. Trial Judge Hilliard Comstock ruled that the plaintiffs had failed to establish negligence on the part of the defendants. Mrs. Inman had asserted that she slipped on the wet floor, but the court ruled that it had not been definitely shown that the floor was wet. The Inmans sought damages of approximately \$15,000.

## CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Thomas D. Brodie, 74, assistant manager of the Winnipeg Grain & Produce Exchange Clearing Ass'n, died recently. Mr. Brodie had been with the clearing association for 25 years.

Vancouver, B. C.—Reginald C. Milroy, head of the Milroy Grain Co. and vice-president of the Vancouver Merchants Exchange during the past year, will succeed to the office of president. New officers will be elected the new council, whose membership remains unchanged, at its first meeting. Representing the grain trade on the council, in addition to Mr. Milroy, are Vernon Lester, manager here for Kerr-Gifford & Co.; John Whittle, manager of Midland Pacific Elvtr. Co., and Philip Wolfe, manager here for James Richardson & Sons, Ltd. J. H. Hamilton, who has served as sec'y-manager since the formation of the exchange 22 years ago, was unanimously returned to that position.

Toronto, Can.—Canadian grain storage capacity has risen from Dec. 1, 1939, 423,000,000 bus., to licensed capacity of 603,700,000 bus. on Dec. 1, 1943, the Board of Grain Commissioners report. This represents an increase of 180,000,000 bus. during the four war years. A substantial part of this increase is in the form of temporary storage, built and licensed to meet emergency conditions.

## COLORADO

Milliken, Colo.—The local elevator was entered and burglarized recently, 250 lbs. of flour, a radio and a clock being taken.

Denver, Colo.—Matt C. Belan, vice-pres. and production manager of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., recently underwent a tonsillectomy while spending the holidays at Minneapolis, his former home.

Antonito, Colo.—N. O. Yeakley has purchased the interest of his father, J. B. Yeakley, in the Antonito Mills & Elvtr. Co., and now is sole owner. P. H. Hertz, former superintendent of the mill, has returned to that position after being employed by the Farmers Milling & Power Co., Glenwood Springs, Colo., for the past 15 months.

Akron, Colo.—Fire originating from an explosion of carbon bisulphide vapor at the Vance Hatchery recently caused damage estimated at \$4,000 and seriously burned the proprietor, Robert W. Vance. The building where the fire started is 120 x 24 ft., and is joined to the new elevator, just nearing completion, 20 x 68 ft. Mr. Vance was using the liquid in a three-gallon spray gun to rid the building of mice. He had sprayed one room, and was about to pass into the elevator when the explosion occurred. Mr. Vance was blown from the room into the main building. With his clothing in flames he rushed from the burning building carrying the blazing spray gun with him. He tried to roll out the flames in the snow. Failing, he tore off his leather jacket and succeeded in extinguishing the fire that enveloped him. Then he turned in the fire alarm. When the fire was brought under control, grain and prepared feeds valued at \$2,400 had been destroyed and the interior of the elevator was badly damaged. Mr. Vance's injuries consisted of severe burns about his face, neck and arms. Having used carbon bisulphide for years as a rodent exterminator, he has always cautioned employees to make certain no fire is about when using it. However there must have been live coals in a small heater. Repairs were started at once.

## ILLINOIS

Elliott, Ill.—Net Richardson, for many years a grain dealer here, died recently.

Freeport, Ill.—H. A. Hillmer of H. A. Hillmer Co. is spending the winter in Tucson, Ariz.

St. Anne, Ill.—James F. Hughes, 79, local grain dealer, died Dec. 24 in St. Mary Hospital, Kankakee.

Noble, Ill.—E. J. Dougherty has moved here from Hillsboro and is new manager of a local milling company.

Prentice, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting declared a 10 per cent dividend.—P. J. P.

Kewanee, Ill.—The Kewanee Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. reported the biggest business year in its history, with a total increase of more than \$100,000 over 1942. W. D. Weter is manager.

Carrollton, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. sustained some windstorm damage to their Kaser Elevator.—H. H. H.

Bellmont, Ill.—S. F. Epler, 89, for many years in the grain and livestock business here before moving to Albion, died Dec. 9.

Wayne City, Ill.—The plant of G. W. Blackburn & Co. was damaged early in the morning of Dec. 24 by a fire which destroyed an exposing dwelling house.

Shelbyville, Ill.—The Moorman Mfg. Co. of Quincy has opened a retail store in the Michael Kessel building, to be known as the Moorman Feed Service Store No. 2. Ralph Yencer will be manager.

Decatur, Ill.—Approximately 50 more persons will be employed by the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. when the new soybean flour plant begins operations early in January, Pres. A. E. Staley, Jr., announced.—P. J. P.

Oakland, Ill.—The interior of the Acord Mill is being remodeled; a stand of elevators, additional storage bins and a gravity loading chute are being installed. A new scale house and office will be constructed in the near future.

Rockbridge, Ill.—The Rockbridge Grain Co. has been incorporated; 250 shares common, p.v. at \$100; incorporators: P. J. Achenbach, G. Cole, B. Elmore. To engage in buying and selling of grain, feed, seeds, farm products.

Kietsburg, Ill.—William H. Wayne, 51, formerly of Little York, a member of the Wayne Bros. Grain Co., operating a line of elevators, died Dec. 17, at St. Francis hospital, Peoria, after an emergency operation. He was stricken while enroute to the Veterans' Hospital at Hot Springs.

Alton, Ill.—Van Hodges has been appointed to take charge of the Commercial Feed Department at the local mill, Stanard-Tilton Division, Russell-Miller Milling Co. Mr. Hodges formerly was with the Waggoner-Gates Milling Co., Independence, Mo. He already has assumed his new duties here.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill.—Nicholas L. Hubbard, the well known grain dealer, who has been a member of the state legislature for several terms as a Democrat, has announced that he will run for re-election to the state senate on the Republican ticket. "I do this that I may help end the conspiracy to destroy our economic freedom and our constitutional form of government."

Kirkland, Ill.—Warren T. Berg has leased the Farm Service Co. elevator, feed and coal business from G. L. Banks and has assumed operation of the business. The new concern will be known as the Kirkland Coal & Feed Co. Mr. Banks had taken over the business about a month ago when Farm Service, under the direction of General Mills, Inc., gave it up, due to the current shortage of labor.

Peoria, Ill.—The Norris Grain Co. elevator at the foot of Edmund St. has been purchased by Hiram Walker & Sons, Inc., distillers. The elevator, which adjoins the Hiram Walker property, has a storage capacity of approximately 125,000 bus. It will be cleaned up and left idle for the present, William H. Simpson, general production manager of the distillery, stated. Indicated price was approximately \$90,000.

## CHICAGO NOTES

Norbert H. Luken, 68, a member of the Board of Trade for 41 years, died Jan. 6.

Alfred W. Mansfield, Jr., has been admitted as a general partner in the firm of Thomson & McKinnon.



A. C. Ahlman is acting chief state grain inspector pending appointment of a successor to the late Chief J. J. McKeone.

By a vote of 367 to 286 the proposal by which the Board of Trade would have employed a paid non-member president was defeated Dec. 28.

John F. Craddock, vice-pres. of the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., and a member of the Board of Trade since 1933, died Dec. 24.

William P. Countiss, 75, formerly associated with S. B. Chapin & Co., and other Board of Trade and stock exchange firms, died Dec. 30.

O. S. Nickels, a member of the Board of Trade since 1899, shot his wife and took his own life Dec. 26 in his summer cottage at Elkhorn, Wis.

John F. Sugrue, for several years manager of the Stratton Grain Co.'s plant at Springfield, O., is in charge of the company's feed wheat department at Chicago.

Chester W. Chapin, for many years in the feed brokerage business, has opened a new office at 745 Utilities building, where he is doing both a brokerage and jobbing business as the Chapin Feed Co.

John J. McKeone, 77, chief grain inspector in the state department of agriculture, died Dec. 31 in Wesley Memorial Hospital. He and his wife, Elizabeth, celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on Dec. 25.

A settling price of 82 cents on December oats was set by the directors of the Board of Trade Dec. 30, as the ceiling price made it impossible to buy spot oats for delivery. This is the maximum price under the O.P.A. temporary regulation of oats prices.

Wm. C. Eaton died Dec. 31 at St. Joseph, Mich., of a heart attack. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1924, but sold his membership two years ago, as there was no prospect of resumption of privilege trading in which he had been very active. He was a director of the Fellowship Club of the Board of Trade and a member of the Union League Club.

E. P. MacNicol, assistant to the president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, has been notified that his son, Lt. Col. George L. MacNicol, 28, died Dec. 21 as the result of an accident. Col. MacNicol led American P-38 Lightnings in a series of smashing triumphs in Sicily and Italy. He organized and led the raid on Foggia air field in Italy last August, and upon his return to his base was met by Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz, then northwest African air force chief, and awarded the D.F.C. In September his group of fighter planes slugged it out with twice their number of German Messerschmitt fighters. Five German planes were destroyed and not a P-38 was lost. As commander of the 82nd fighter group in the Mediterranean theatre, MacNicol's men were credited with destroying 319 enemy planes. He also was awarded the Legion of Merit for establishing an air base on Christmas Island in the Pacific.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Board of Trade Clearing Corporation will be held Jan. 19.

The following have been admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade: Emanuel Koerner, Washington Dodge, Louis F. Radonich, all of New York, N. Y.; Charles H. McCarthy, vice-pres. and treasurer of McCarthy Bros., Minneapolis, Minn.; Richard I. Prindiville, with James E. Begley; Herbert W. Post, Clarence J. Brickman, Kenton H. Clarke, all of Chicago, and Norman Weisberg, of Lowell, Mass.

Philip R. O'Brien was elected to serve as president of the Board of Trade for the fourth successive term, breaking a precedent of nearly a century of the association's existence. Mr. O'Brien was the nominee on the regular ticket and was unopposed. Harry C. Schaack, with Shearson, Hammill & Co., was elected first vice-pres., and Richard F. Uhlmann, second vice-pres., both unopposed. Directors elected to serve three years, were: Earle M. Combs, Jr., Sylvester J. Meyers, Frank A. Miller, G. Willard Hales, and Thomas E. Hosty. For director to serve one year, Lucy J. Lee. Others elected were: Nominating com'te: Alex Moore and Brackett B. Denniston. Com'te on Appeals: Ernest C. Brunke, Clarence W. Elmer, Arthur E. Ladish, James P. Ryan, and Charles P. Squire. Arbitration com'te: Robert W. Darcy, L. A. Laybourn, Edward Niefert, Clarence Rowland, Jr., and Eugene J. Ryan.

## INDIANA

Waterloo, Ind.—Daniel L. Leas, grain and hay buyer and elevator operator, died recently.

Madison, Ind.—John W. Tevis, 82, long associated with the Trow Milling Co., died at his home recently.—W. B. C.

Tocsin, Ind.—The Tocsin Lumber & Grain Co. is installing a gear head motor in the cupola to operate the grain leg.—A. E. L.

Terre Coupee, Ind.—The St. Joseph County Farm Bureau Ass'n has purchased the New Carlisle Grain Co. elevator.—A. E. L.

Columbus, Ind.—The Bartholomew County corn show was held here Jan. 6 to 8. Cups, ribbons and cash prizes were awarded.—W. B. C.

Greenwood, Ind.—John C. Gregg, 62, sec'y-treasurer of the Mineral Feed Co., and former Johnson County auditor, died Dec. 26.—P. J. P.

Thurman, Ind.—Fire originating in a defective connection to a chimney slightly damaged the New Haven Thurman Equity Exchange on Dec. 24.

Connersville, Ind.—The fire that destroyed the Fayette County Farm Bureau Co-operative grain elevator Dec. 14 burned approximately 12,000 bus. of corn, wheat, oats and soybeans stored in the structure. The loss was estimated at more than \$30,000. The fire was caused by the burning out of an electric motor.

Sweetser, Ind.—The Martin Grain Co. has doubled the size of its former office. The new addition has full basement and a new furnace with automatic stoker.—A. E. L.

Greencastle, Ind.—The Miller Grain Co. has taken steps to dissolve the corporation in order that it may continue to operate as a partnership. This concern operates a grain elevator and store here.

Valparaiso, Ind.—The Brown Supply Co. is building a warehouse near the Pennsy elevator; also, a new 50 h.p. hammer mill is being installed to replace the former 30 h.p. mill.—A.E.L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Grain and feed men thru-out the state will attend the annual convention of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Assn. to be held here at the Columbus Club, Jan. 24 and 25.

Shelbyville, Ind.—J. D. Hull, 55, manager of the Shelby County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, and former state corn king, died recently at a local hotel, death being due to a heart attack.—W. B. C.

Cicero, Ind.—Elmer E. Cornthwaite, 80, for many years interested in the Cicero Elvtr. Co. and for 27 years a bank president, died recently. He was connected with business interests here for more than 50 years.

Montmorenci, Ind.—The main building of the Montmorenci Elvtr. Co. burned the night of Dec. 20. The office, scale house and feed house were saved. The elevator contained a large quantity of corn, oats, soybeans and seeds.

Onward, Ind.—Fire recently burned the office of the Goodrich Bros. Co. elevator of which Webster Neidlinger is manager. Starting from an overheated flue which runs from the basement thru the office, the blaze was brought under control and the main part of the elevator was saved.

Evansville, Ind.—A new farm implement company has been organized by Ray Lamey, who until recently operated a grain elevator and feed mill at Stevens Station, Warrick County, a few miles east of here. The new store is being operated as the Lamey Implement Sales and handles farm machinery, feed, fertilizer and hardware.—W. B. C.

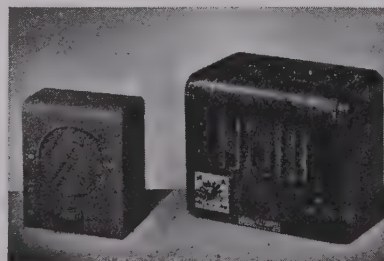
Hammond, Ind.—A two-story brick warehouse of the Riverdale Products Co. at State Line Road and the Calumet River burned Dec. 25 with a loss estimated at between \$230,000 and \$400,000. The warehouse was used for storing bonemeal. Other buildings, including the cooker plant, grinding mill, and extraction plant, were not seriously endangered.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Central Soya Co. Dec. 15 paid a dividend of 25c a share on this quarter of the current fiscal year on the outstanding common capital stock. The 25c dividend is in addition to the \$1 per share dividend recently paid for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1943. The company did a total business of nearly \$45,000,000 during the fiscal year.

Grandview, Ind.—A suit was filed recently in the southern Indiana district federal court by L. Metcalfe Walling, administrator of the wage and hour division of the U. S. Department of Labor, against the Cadick Milling Co., of Grandview, Ind., seeking equitable relief and citing violations of the fair labor standards act. The suit states the company repeatedly paid employes less than the minimum wage ordered in the period between Oct. 24, 1938 and March 1, 1943; employed some workers in excess of specified hours without overtime compensation in the period between Oct. 24, 1938 and Oct. 24, 1940; failed to keep adequate and accurate records of employe wages and hours, and shipped, delivered, transported and offered for transportation and sold in interstate commerce goods produced by employes in violation of sections of the wage and hour law. The plaintiff demands relief and judgment permanently enjoining and restraining all persons acting for the company from violating wage and hour provisions, as alleged.—W. B. C.

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Butler, Ind.—The Dekalb County Farm Bureau Ass'n has completed remodeling at this station. A new office and driveway and new feed mill with all new equipment and power make up the general alterations.—A. E. L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting in the Wayne Hotel Jan. 10. Financial reports were given and officers for 1944 were elected. Lieut. George A. Schultz, U. S. Navy, retired, gave the principal address of the evening.

Middlebury, Ind.—The Middlebury Grain Co. was host to a large group of farmers and their wives at a supper and program at the high school gymnasium recently. Harry S. Brewer, representative of the Funk Seed Corn Co., gave a short talk, sketching the history of corn from the middle ages to the present time. U. E. Fitzpatrick, of the Ralston-Purina Co., also spoke.

Indianapolis, Ind.—More than 100 soldiers from Camp Atterbury, Fort Benjamin Harrison and Butler University were guests at a tea dance and Christmas party Dec. 26 in the Gating Gun Club, given by the Service Men's Club of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Ins. Co. It was the 19th monthly party sponsored by women employees of the company and included a floor show and buffet supper.—P. J. P.

## IOWA

Conrad, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently installed a new moisture tester at its elevator.

Ayrshire, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is building a 24 x 40 ft. storage shed south of the elevator office.

Livermore, Ia.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has purchased the lots where the former Altman implement house was located.

Massena, Ia.—R. R. Arensmeier, who recently held a closing out of his feed store, will continue the grinding business.

Belmond, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has constructed a new feed mill and built a 12 x 14 ft. extension to the office building.

Albert City, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator recently distributed \$9,700 in dividend checks at a special stockholders meeting.

Onawa, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator has installed a new dump lift and is repainting the interior of the elevator office and board room.

Des Moines, Ia.—Chris Miller, sales manager of Sargent & Co., has been named midwest representative of the national feed industry council.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—Lee Hurlbut, manager of the Farmers Co-operative elevator, recently purchased 75 acres of land one half mile west of here.

Fredericksburg, Ia.—The Fredericksburg Grain & Milling Co. has been incorporated. James L. Roach is president; Howard L. Roach, sec'y.

Des Moines, Ia.—Marvin Narramore, formerly with Spencer-Kellogg, is in the 11th Anti-Aircraft Replacement Training Center in California.

Rock Valley, Ia.—Patrick Ambrose Cummings, 91, auditor for the Hunting Elevtr. Co. for over 34 years until he retired in 1915, died Dec. 27.

LeMars, Ia.—L. L. Meek, manager of the Plymouth Co-op. Co. for the past 10 years, recently resigned his position and will move to California in February.

Sioux City, Ia.—Nineteen employees of the Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s office and warehouse met in the Mayfair Hotel for their annual Christmas dinner Dec. 23.

Hawarden, Ia.—The Hawarden Produce Co. has moved into its new quarters in the former Cambier building. The company now has plenty of room for storage of feed and seed in addition to housing a new hatchery and a poultry department.

West Chester, Ia.—Howard Freshwaters of Keota has purchased the west elevator and office building from Homer Porter and will take possession next spring.

Hull, Ia.—Doores Waanders, formerly of Orange City, is new manager of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, succeeding M. M. Stientjes, who resigned to manage his own business.

Carroll, Ia.—Lambert Baumhover has retired from active management of the Carroll Roller Mills, and his three sons, Walter, S. H. and Ralph J., have taken over the business.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Carolers, 32 employees of the Quaker Oats Co., visited the homes of firm executives the night of Dec. 30, serenading them with Christmas Carols.

Fonda, Ia.—Guy F. Wilde has sold his grain business and elevator to the A. Fraser Elevtr. Co. of Aurelia, Ia. Possession was given Jan. 1. Mr. Wilde had conducted the business for the past 28 years.

Parkersburg, Ia.—M. J. Evans, who recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. at Dumont, has accepted a position as manager of the A. J. Froning & Son elevator, taking over his new duties Jan. 1.

Richland, Ia.—Fred Graham, 58, died Dec. 12 after a long illness. Prior to retiring from business when his health failed, Mr. Graham had been manager of the Richland Fuel & Feed Co., and later of a produce and feed store.

Blencoe, Ia.—Patrons of the Blencoe Farmers Elevator Co. received a Christmas dividend of 2.25c per bushel on grain sold in 1943. The largest dividend was \$815.94 and the total was \$27,687.29, Mgr. John Hendricks said.—F. E.

Dumont, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. has been reorganized for another 20 years under the co-operative plan. Officers named are H. G. Pfaltzgraff, pres.; Dick Gerdes, vice-pres.; M. J. Evans, sec'y-treas.; J. R. Britcher, manager.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Corn Belt Supply Co. entertained thirty employees, friends and business associates at a dinner and party at the Hotel Martin the evening of Dec. 11. All employees of the company were given \$25 Savings Bonds.

Duncombe, Ia.—When DeOrr V. Cose, manager of the Flugstad Farmers Co-op. Co., smelled smoke around the elevator recently, he grabbed up emergency fire extinguishers and started on a quick search for fire. He discovered a small blaze upstairs and quickly extinguished it with no damage resulting.

Vinton, Ia.—L. L. Froning of La Porte City, Ia., has purchased the elevator and coal yard from J. K. Spike, taking possession at once. Mr. Froning is owner and operator of elevators at LaPorte City and Gilbertville, Ia.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa is holding its annual convention here Jan. 25 and 26. Don E. Edison, sec'y, stated an interesting program is being arranged for the occasion and a large attendance is anticipated.

West Bend, Ia.—John Mersch, 39, Palto Alto county farmer, recently sold 35,000 bus. of corn to the Davenport Elevtr. Co. at \$1.01 a bushel. The corn consisted of grain from the 1940, 1942 and 1943 crops which he had grown and stored on his farm. All of the corn was shelled.

New London, Ia.—Wes Shipley, who has been in charge of the mill and elevator of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. for more than 16 years, has been made manager, assuming his new office Jan. 1. Adam Scheetz, who succeeded Charles Shipley as manager a year ago, has resigned.

Bloomington, Ia.—Harry Imel of the Mississippi Valley Grain Co. recently addressed a group of farmers meeting at Grange Hall, his subject, the feeding of distillers' wet grain which will be available when the manufacture of alcohol is started at the Muscatine plant of the Grain Processing Corp.

Ankeny, Ia.—Dr. O. R. Sweeney of Iowa State College, authority on industrial chemistry, suggested conversion of the ordnance plant after the war as a possible stock yard, soybean extraction plant or corn by-products plant, in a recent interview with the president and past president of the plant's chapter 51 of the Foremen's Ass'n of America.

Toledo, Ia.—A com'te of five was selected recently by the Toledo Co-operative Canning Ass'n to investigate the possibilities of establishing a soybean processing plant here in connection with the corn factory. Members of the com'te are J. H. Hayes, Earl Emerson, William Kremenak, of Toledo; Charles Balloun and Theo. F. Ehlers of Tama.

LeMars, Ia.—The storage elevator of the Plymouth Cereal Mills and its contents were destroyed by fire Dec. 19, caused by spontaneous combustion. The 75,000-bu. structure contained a large quantity of corn and oats but was not filled to capacity Monte Cass, Jr., manager, stated. Machinery in the elevator was badly damaged. The loss was covered by insurance.—F. E.—The company plans to rebuild.



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Dubuque, Ia.—Milton Rabe is new production manager and superintendent of the Dubuque Soy Products Co., Lloyd A. Meyer, manager, recently announced. Mr. Rabe formerly was manager of the Farm Bureau warehouse at Monroe, Wis., and more recently was manager of the Williams Elevator at Rewey, Wis.

Eddyville, Ia.—Steel & Sons recently completed an addition to their storage room. The new building, east of the building housing the mills and mixing equipment, is 40 x 20 ft., and will be used exclusively for storage of the finished product. It is covered with heavy galvanized iron and is on a level with the main plant making the transfer of feeds from the mill to storage room comparatively easy.

Solon, Ia.—Frank Reyhons, owner of the Farmers Grocery & Hardware Store, has purchased a building from Mrs. Mary Michel of Iowa City formerly used as a garage, and will convert it into a feed plant, to be operated by himself and Leonard Reyhons. Machinery from the old plant is being installed along with new machinery recently purchased. Mr. Reyhons estimated capacity of the building at 30 carloads of feed.

Webster City, Ia.—Feed dealers, bankers, farmers and cattle feeders held a meeting here Dec. 13 to formulate plans for meeting the feed shortage in this vicinity. They were told that farmers and cattle feeders are facing a 10 to 12 per cent shortage in feed and an increase of about the same proportions in cattle production. Ole Clave, of the Clave Feed Store, Webster City, is the feed dealers' representative on a com'tee appointed to inform farm groups of the situation and to decide how to meet it.

Dike, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op Co.'s soybean plant started operation Dec. 20, on 24 hours a day and 7 days a week schedule. It will process 1,000 bus. of beans per day and upwards of 350,000 bus. a year. The new building is 26 x 60 ft. in size, its walls built of hollow tile. Construction work on the building began early in 1942, delays being occasioned because of inability to get building material and equipment. Clifford Gregory is manager of the elevator and will supervise operation of the new mill.

## KANSAS

Leavenworth, Kan.—Friction between a roll and its scraper at the J. C. Lysle Milling Co. mill recently caused a small roll fire.

Bogue, Kan.—The Morgenstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss from high winds recently.

Wichita, Kan.—An intermediate floor and dock is being built at the Kansas Milling Co.'s mill "B".

Freeport, Kan.—The warehouse and stock of the Midwest Grain Co. was damaged by fire Dec. 20, communicated from a weed fire.

Smith Center, Kan.—The Smith Center Co-operative Mill & Elvtr. Co. sustained a small fire damage early in December, originating near the office chimney.

Little River, Kan.—The handling elevator at the W. H. Burke plant was totally destroyed by fire on Dec. 18. About 14,000 bus. of wheat stored in the building, burned.

Sterling, Kan.—Employees of the Arnold Milling Co. together with their wives and children enjoyed a Christmas party as guests of the company Christmas night at the Masonic Temple. The festivities included dinner and a visit from Santa Claus.

Dodge City, Kan.—Directors of the Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n meeting here Dec. 18 planned a conference of the membership next spring to take the place of the usual convention. Opposition was declared to food subsidies as not the answer to either the inflation or parity problems.—P. J. P.

Wellington, Kan.—The Larabee Milling Co. has opened a commercial feed plant in the new building constructed beside its elevator. The company recently opened a similar plant at Marysville, Kan., and plans to open another in Kiowa in the near future. Tom Claytor, an employee of the Larabee Mills for many years, has been named as office manager. George Rhodes is the superintendent of the elevator and feed mill. A full line of Sunfed poultry and livestock feeds will be manufactured at the new plant.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The Arkansas City Co-operative Milk Ass'n, Carl Fitzgerald, manager, has purchased the Rector Bros. Feed Mill and all feed stock of the retail store. The feed mill will be enlarged and improved and grinding and mixing of commercial feeds for live stock and poultry will be engaged in on a larger scale. With its new feed mill the co-operative will manufacture feeds for its own retail store. Joe Brant, who has been manager of the retail store for the past seven years, has been put in charge of the feed mill and E. L. Scott will be manager of the retail store.

Coolidge, Kan.—The Southeastern Colorado Co-op recently purchased the Schoonover Elevator. E. L. Graham, manager of the Co-op. in Holly, stated the local elevator would be opened only during the harvest season.

Coolidge, Kan.—The office building of the Sullivan Bros. elevator was destroyed by fire recently, the fire starting from a defective flue in the attic. The building also was used as living quarters by Gene Cain, elevator manager.

Dodge City, Kan.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n, has sent members a map of Kansas showing by counties the ceiling price of corn, with Bulletin 39 giving the mark-ups when actually performed.

Dodge City, Kan.—A one-day business conference of members of the Kansas Grain Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n will be held to take the place of the usual annual convention, J. F. Moyer, sec'y, reports. When plans for the meeting have been completed members will be advised as to details.

St. Marys, Kan.—Thomas J. Byrnes, 73, veteran grain dealer, died unexpectedly Dec. 25 of a heart attack. His body was found in the office of the elevator he had owned and managed for 45 years. He had been acting mayor of St. Marys in 1911 and 1912 and was a city councilman or commissioner from 1901 until he resigned in 1932. He was a charter member of the Knights of Columbus, a past director of the Chamber of Commerce, and a co-founder and president of the St. Marys Racing Ass'n. For 15 years he was a consulator at the Catholic church. He is survived by the widow and three children. Mr. and Mrs. Byrnes celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in October, 1942.

Topeka, Kan.—The Topeka Mill & Elvtr. Co. has completed remodeling its local plant, the old Crosby Mill, later known as the Ismert-Hincke Mill from which flour milling machinery was removed a number of years ago. The plant is operating as a feed mill, making mashes, hog and dairy feeds. The 100,000-bu. elevator in connection with the mill is being used as a transfer house as well as for storage for the grains used in the mill. A 1,200 bus. per hour corn sheller, 1,500-bu. cleaner, Western Equipment, Ehram Head Drive and truck lift, Fairbanks-Morse Motors thruout, Kelly Duplex Mixers, corn cracker and graders, have been installed; cobs from the cleaner are spouted into an 80-ft. high brick chimney about 30 ft. from the bottom, where they are burned quickly; the chimney was used in the old days when the plant was operated by steam. B. (Shady) Lynch of Salina, Kan., is the owner of the plant and Paul Bailey, Mr. Lynch's partner in Bailey & Lynch, country elevator line, is the local manager.—C. O. R.

## KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—Samuel H. Stone, 55, head of Stone & Co., grain brokerage, died at the Norton Memorial Hospital, Dec. 24, after suffering a heart attack late Thursday, at the Louisville Country Club.—A. W. W.

Henderson, Ky.—Howard H. Bullitt, 85, who for 25 years was treasurer of the Henderson Elvtr. Co., died at his home Dec. 29. The remains were taken to Louisville for interment. Mr. Bullitt was a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis.—A. W. W.

Lexington, Ky.—Fire, starting in a warehouse of the Lexington Roller Mills Co., spread to an adjoining building used as a warehouse and laboratory by the company, and both buildings were destroyed early Dec. 25. Sterling T. Chase, general manager of the milling firm, said both warehouses were used as storage space for poultry and stock feed ingredients and a testing laboratory was in the larger building. A quantity of meat scrap, tankage and alfalfa meal and feed mixing machinery were destroyed as well as 200 two-lb. chickens used for testing purposes. The company is using the Blue Grass Feed Co. facilities to mix its hog and sheep feeds and poultry mashes.

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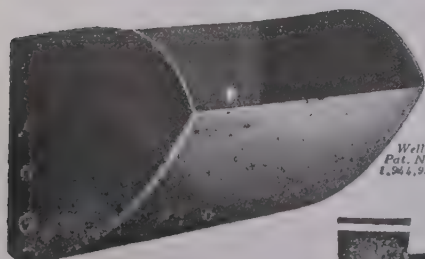
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Henderson, Ky.—The arrival of a carload of equipment for increasing the capacity of the Ohio Valley Soybean Processing Plant, G. W. Allen, general manager, said, will enable the firm to process 2,500 bus. of beans daily. All existing storage facilities at the plant have been filled with beans in addition to three auxiliary storage warehouses.—W. B. C.

## MARYLAND

Cumberland, Md.—Mail addressed to the R. D. Johnson Milling Co. has been returned by the post office marked "out of business."

## MICHIGAN

Adrian, Mich.—The Cutler-Dickerson Co. sustained an electrical damage loss on Dec. 1.

Augusta, Mich.—The Knappen Milling Co. mill building was damaged by high winds recently, the loss small.

Nashville, Mich.—A small fire starting in a motor starter did some damage to the plant of the Nashville Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n on Dec. 16.

Caro, Mich.—John N. McAllister, 70, at one time manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. here, died recently at the home of a daughter in Detroit.

Leslie, Mich.—Charles H. Luther, 79, who was manager of the Leslie Grain & Produce Co. for 26 years before retiring nine years ago, died recently.

Detroit, Mich.—Edward L. Johnson, former manager of the General Foods district sales office in Minneapolis, has been appointed local branch sales manager to succeed the late Charles S. Carroll.

Howell, Mich.—E. J. Carr, former vice-pres. and manager of the Howell Elvtr. Co. until the elevator was sold, now is associated with Robt. M. Menzies, having charge of the seed department. Mr. Menzies is an implement and hardware dealer and has added seeds, the buying and selling of which will be handled by Mr. Carr.—A. C. S.

## MINNESOTA

Burtrum, Minn.—Cyril Van Canneyt has rented the local garage and will operate a feed mill there.

Montgomery, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new feed mixer at its local plant.

Lonsdale, Minn.—The Commander Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new one-ton mixer in its plant, with motor.

Day (R. D. Dalbo), Minn.—Palmer Rooning recently purchased the Day Feed Mill from Andrew Peterson.

New Ulm, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. has opened a retail sales room which will handle all retail sales made at the mill. Armin Scheman will be in charge of the new department.

Grand Meadow, Minn.—Malcolm C. Stephenson of Rochester is now manager of the elevator and fuel business of the Consumers Coal & Grain Co., the business conducted for several years by the late G. T. Torgirson.

Le Center, Minn.—W. F. Markham, associated with the Commander Elvtr. Co. until ill health forced his resignation last July, died recently. He had spent 33 years in the grain business, having been in business at Waltham, Minn. before coming here in 1910.

Caledonia, Minn.—The Schlitz Elevator was damaged by fire the night of Dec. 12. Eighteen hundred bushels of grain stored in the elevator proper were not damaged. The loss, estimated at \$1,500, was covered by insurance.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Minneapolis, Minn.—Russell-Miller Milling Co. declared a dividend of \$2.25 a share on outstanding preferred stock, payable Jan. 3 to stockholders of record Dec. 28.—P. J. P.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Lt. (s.g.) Charles Alfred Pillsbury, 26, son of John S. Pillsbury, chairman of the board of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., was reported missing in action following combat in the Southwest Pacific. He is a Navy pilot.

Tom G. Dyer, Northwest sales manager for the Russell-Miller Milling Co., was the principal speaker at the January meeting of the Society of Grain Elvtr. Supts., his subject, the romance of grain as related to feeds. A buffet supper preceded the meeting.

## MISSOURI

Belgrade, Mo.—O. B. Farrell, local mill operator, died of a heart ailment Dec. 20.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Henry Rankin Cellar, 55, salesman for the Schrieber Milling Co., died recently.—P. J. P.

Bethany, Mo.—John Hendren, feed store dealer, recently completed construction of a grain elevator on U. S. 69, at the location of the former B-Square service station.

Higginsville, Mo.—A clever and wholly original announcement of the arrival of Steven Albert Meinershagen in the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Meinershagen. A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, is the proud grandfather.

Puxico, Mo.—Sim May, owner of May's Cafe, recently purchased the Puxico Mill and the K. J. Kornegger Mill. He will combine the two mills by moving Korneggers equipment to the Puxico Mill and will continue to handle all kinds of feed, grain and do custom grinding.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Wallace M. Neil recently resigned as manager of the Stanard-Tilton Division, Russell-Miller Milling Co., office here, effective Dec. 31, and plans to return to the grain business in the Kansas City market. Mr. Neil opened the Stanard-Tilton Division's local office as manager in July, 1942, and has been operating the Burlington elevator here for the Russell-Miller Milling Co. since that time.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The following men have been named to represent the feed industry on the com'ite to advise on protein allocations for the state, Clarence W. Sheppard, chairman of the U.S.D.A. war board for Missouri, announced: Emmet Johnson, St. Louis, representing the terminal manufacturers; Henderson D. Wilcox, F. M. Stamper Co., Moberly, representing interior mills; John S. Johnson, Springfield, co-operatives; A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville, representing dealers, local mixers, grain dealers and elevators.

Centertown, Mo.—When money had been missing from the cash register of the Centertown Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator over a period of several months, James Stark, son of B. H. Stark, manager, decided to do something to solve the mystery. He cut a small hole in the ceiling above the cash register and maintained a vigil. On Dec. 20 he caught a youth in the act of taking marked money from the till. Turned over to legal authorities, the young man, soon to be inducted into the army, was arrested and lodged in jail.—P. J. P.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER

Sterling Masters was named chairman of the standing com'ite recently appointed by the Kansas City Board of Trade to act as a liaison agency with the O.P.A. in obtaining interpretations of regulations governing maximum prices for coarse grains and to eliminate numerous obstacles in the way of trading under the provisions of the separate orders. It will be known as the war coarse grain com'ite. Other members are: Warren Root, J. K. Christopher, J. L. Young, E. M. Summers, D. C. Bishop and Ray Larson.

Directors of the Board of Trade on Dec. 20 adopted a resolution waiving assessment of interest on purchases of corn by exchange members and also cancelled charging of weighing fees in connection with all such purchases where the purchase price is the lawful ceiling. Such charges were suspended effective immediately and the waivers remain in effect until Feb. 29, 1944. Trading under corn ceilings, with local firms compelled to assess interest and weighing fees under board of trade rules, has been disadvantageous to the local market inasmuch as most competitive markets were absorbing these charges.

The large Christmas tree that has decorated the trading floor at the Board of Trade annually for many holiday seasons was replaced this year by a replica of the fireplace end of a living room of the 1800's. Complete in furnishings to the smallest detail, holiday wreaths and Christmas greens gave the "Merry Christmas" spirit to the scene.

E. E. Klecan was elected president of the Kansas City Board of Trade for 1944 at the annual election Jan. 4. E. R. Jessen was named first vice-pres.; T. A. O'Sullivan second vice-pres. There was no opposition to candidates for the major offices. Directors named were: W. B. Young, E. G. Wallingford, B. J. O'Dowd, M. L. Gear, R. J. Anderson and G. L. Davis. Holdover directors are A. H. Fuhrman, E. C. Hoebel, G. A. Johnson, J. F. Leahy, Edmund Marshall and A. D. Thomason. Members of the arbitration com'ite were selected as follows: E. M. Summers, R. E. Larson, F. W. Bartlett, Jr., F. J. Russell, J. L. Young. Directors of the Grain Clearing Company named were: H. A. Merrill, D. C. Bishop, F. A. Theis, W. W. Fuller. The first three will serve two years and the last one year. Together with carry-over members the new directors will later name officers for the year. The officers were installed Jan. 11.

Harold A. Merrill, vice-pres. and treasurer of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. since its formation in March, 1923, on Dec. 31 announced his resignation from that position and his retirement from the organization. Mr. Merrill retains a substantial interest in the business. He plans to devote himself to his investments, including large holdings of Kansas farm and ranch lands. Simultaneous with Mr. Merrill's retirement from active participation and management of the company, George H. Davis, president of the company, announced that Wallace M. Neil is returning to the organization as assistant sec'y and head of the merchandising department. He recently resigned as manager of the St. Joseph, Mo., elevator of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., effective Dec. 31, to assume his new duties here. He formerly was a member of the Davis-Noland-Merrill staff for a number of years. Mr. Davis also announced that Francis J. Russell of the company has been named ass't treasurer in charge of grain purchases. C. L. Goethius has been named treasurer to succeed Mr. Merrill. Mr. Merrill is retaining his membership in the Kansas City

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Board of Trade, of which he is a former president. He has been in the grain business for 35 years, having started with B. C. Christopher & Co. here in 1908. After six years he joined the Terminal Elevators, a unit of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co., Chicago. In January, 1917, he went to Fort Worth as manager of the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. branch there, which included a handling house. He returned here in 1922 as assistant manager of the Terminal Elevators. In March, 1923, he joined with George H. Davis and N. F. Noland in forming the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., which at first operated the Terminal Elevators, now the Rock Island house. Subsequently the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. became the operator of the Santa Fe elevator, a 6-million-bu. house.

Roy O. McKenna, vice-president and manager of the Norris Grain Co., recently fractured his ankle and is getting about on crutches.

About 100 members of the office staffs of Flour Mills of America Inc., and the Kansas Flour Mills Co., and guests attended a Christmas party Dec. 24 at the general offices of the organization in the New York Life Bldg. George Buford, Missouri representative of the Kansas Flour Mills Co., acted as Santa, distributing many gifts from a Christmas tree in the lobby of the general offices.

#### ST. LOUIS LETTER

St. Louis, Mo.—The Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Statler Hotel in May.

Oliver H. Schwarz, Schwarz Grain Co., has been nominated for president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. Other officers named by the nominating com'tee were: L. Busch Faust, first vice-pres.; Ralph E. Nye, second vice-pres. Since there is no opposition nomination is tantamount to election. The election will be held Jan. 12.

The St. Louis Grain Club held its annual meeting and election of officers Dec. 21 at the Hotel Statler. J. M. Fuller was elected president; Roy Huetteman, vice-pres.; Wilbur B. Christian, sec'y-treas. Seven new members enrolled were: Adam Bode, D. W. Livingston, Peter Nelson, Paul Lynch, R. B. Underwood, Easter Day and Bert Lemen.

Members of the St. Louis Merchant Exchange received a refund check for the last quarter dues of 1943 as a belated Christmas present. The refund was made possible thru a successful year in Exchange affairs and represented the overage of the 1943 estimated budget. It was the first time in the 108-year history of the Exchange that its financial year had such a happy ending. C. H. Williamson was president during 1943.

St. Louis, Mo.—William H. Danforth, chairman of the board of the Ralston Purina Co., was honored at a 50th anniversary party Christmas Eve that commemorated the anniversary of the founding of a business featuring a balanced diet for live stock, an idea that originated with Mr. Danforth. More than 6,000 congratulatory messages from all parts of the world were received. A high point of the ceremony was presentation of an album containing pictures of the homes of more than 100 local employees by his son, Donald, president of the company. Simultaneously with this celebration, employees at the company's 18 other plants thruout the country held similar ceremonies at which workers with from 5 to 30 years' service were given special awards. Ninety-six received the awards here. Mr. Danforth and the late George R. Robinson started the business Dec. 24, 1893, with a retail feed store on Washington Ave.,

introducing mixed feeds for animals. The following year the business was capitalized at \$12,000. Now it has reached \$20,000,000, with more than 4,500 employees.—P. J. P.

#### MONTANA

Great Falls, Mont.—The Cascade Milling & Elevtr. Co. has been dissolved.

Froid, Mont.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. has installed a new hammer mill in its elevator.

Forsyth, Mont.—The International Elevtr. Co. recently installed a new feed mixer at its elevator.

Big Timber, Mont.—A customer's truck did some damage to Elevator No. 1 of E. A. Bieber recently.

Turner, Mont.—An explosion in the basement of the Equity Co-operative Ass'n of Harlem elevator about 1:00 p. m. Dec. 15 did considerable damage.

#### NEBRASKA

Beatrice, Neb.—Richard S. Arthur, 83, retired grain and coal dealer, died recently.

Odell, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. elevator sustained a small vehicle damage loss on Dec. 5.

Louisville, Neb.—William Schwalm resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator after 16 years' in the position, effective Jan. 1.

Juniata, Neb.—J. L. Berg, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, at the recent annual meeting reported 239,972 bus. of grain had been handled during the past year.

Lexington, Neb.—Platte Valley Products, Inc., has been organized, to deal in agricultural products. Capitalized at \$50,000; incorporators: Arthur J. Brinker and Ronald J. Robertson.

Alvo, Neb.—John Turner, of the John E. Turner Elevator, who had one of his hands broken some time ago, is getting along nicely altho the injured hand handicaps him greatly in his work.

Omaha, Neb.—George W. Updike, 90, who had been associated with James E. Bennett & Co. for the past 10 years, died recently. He previously was manager of the grain department of the Updike Grain Corp.

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills entertained employees at the annual Christmas party the evening of Dec. 20, at St. James Hall. Dinner was followed by an evening passed sociably. Each employee and all children present received gifts.

North Platte, Neb.—Thad E. Mendenhall, who has been engaged in the farm and ranch supplies business here, is going into the grain business. Mr. Mendenhall at one time was owner and operator of the Fairbury Mill & Elevtr. Co. at Fairbury, Neb.

Albion, Neb.—The fire that has been smoldering in the ruins of the old Trans-Mississippi elevator for several weeks, broke out anew early Dec. 21 and Dec. 22, destroying what remained of the old structure. In the last fire the elevator office and scale were endangered. The plant belonged to the Cherny & Watson Lumber Co.

Grand Island, Neb.—Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. and Nebraska Consolidated Mills, Inc., have consolidated and merged as the Nebraska Consolidated Mills, Inc.; to manufacture and deal in flour and feed; capitalized at \$2,000,000; incorporators are: R. S. Dickinson, J. V. Bass, A. R. Kinney, J. H. Weaver and A. W. Glade, all of Omaha; James C. Daugherty, Hastings; E. W. Augustine, E. G.

Kroger and Harold A. Prince, all of Grand Island.

Omaha, Neb.—The volume of grain moving thru the Omaha market in 1943, more than 103,000,000 bus. arriving here and about the same amount shipped out, was the largest in the 40-year history of the exchange, and the trend of prices was continuously upward, closing at the highest figure in several years, figures released here shows. The largest volume of grain received here previous to 1943 was 91,463,800 bus. in 1917 when production and consumption were due largely to the last world war. Prior to 1943 the largest volume of grain shipped out of Omaha was 70,052,700 bus. in 1918.

#### NEW ENGLAND

South Paris, Me.—The Paris Farmers' Union Feed Mill was totally destroyed by fire on Dec. 26.

#### NEW YORK

Kendall, N. Y.—The E. B. Dailey warehouse was damaged by recent high winds, the loss small.

Albion, N. Y.—A building and contents owned by the Woods & Sprague Milling Co. was damaged by fire Dec. 20. The fire started inside the housing of a second break roll.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., stock dividend recently voted on the basis of one share for each five shares outstanding was payable on Dec. 28 to stockholders of record Dec. 14. The dividend had been postponed pending action by Congress on making stock dividends taxable, but Congress adjourned without taking any action on such dividends. Declared originally on Nov. 29, it was made tentative on Dec. 8. No fractional shares are to be issued, but fractional script certificates will be distributed in registered form and may be transferred or combined into and exchanged for full shares up to 3 o'clock p. m., e. w. t., Aug. 25, 1944.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The 1,000,000-bus. Seneca Elevator, landmark along the city's waterfront, will be razed. The old elevator on the Blackwell Canal near the Buffalo Creek Railroad has held grain and weathered the icy blasts off Lake Erie for nearly 50 years. It was built originally by the Armour Grain Co. when it was called the Export Elevator. The name was changed to the Seneca Elevator in 1924 when it was purchased by the Seneca Elevtr. Corp. It has been owned by the Superior Grain Corp. since 1941. The land on which it stands, however, is owned by the Buffalo Creek Railroad. The elevator is 150 ft. high. It is being taken down because of high insurance rates resulting in unprofitable operation rather than because of deterioration, a Superior Grain spokesman said. The elevator held grain up to a week or so ago.—G. E. T.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

Cavalier, N. D.—Improvements amounting to approximately \$4,000 recently were completed at the Peavey Elevator. The work included making the driveway 12 ft. longer and 2.5 ft. wider and installation of a new scale and hoist.

Michigan, N. D.—William G. Lamb, 75, prominent business man and farmer and one of the founders of this city, died Dec. 12, in a Grand Forks hospital where he had been a patient for 15 days. Mr. Lamb was a director in the Lamb Elevtr. Co., president of the J. P. Lamb Farm Lands Co., director in the Michigan Bank and operated his own farm.



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Mylo, N. D.—The Mylo Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has been organized here, to be incorporated with capitalization of \$50,000. Arnold Baxtrom is president of the board of directors. Other members include: Martin Gores, v. pres.; Thos. Monson, sec'y; Alfred Holmly, treas.; Omer Lewis, Peter Edwardson and F. R. Bock. It is planned to purchase or build an elevator. —F. E.

Lansford, N. D.—The feed mill building of the B. J. Wolf Independent Elevator burned Dec. 15. At about 11 o'clock that morning an explosion occurred which blew the north side of the roof off the plate. The small fire which started was quickly extinguished with hand chemicals by Earl Ramstad, mill operator. Feed grinding was halted and a thoro investigation made. No fire having been discovered anywhere, grinding was resumed in the early afternoon and shortly after 2 o'clock a second explosion occurred and flames which followed spread rapidly at the top of the structure. The building being covered entirely with metal, with few openings, firemen found it difficult to get at the source of the fire until the roof caved in. E. J. Wolf, manager of the plant, stated the mill will be rebuilt.

## OHIO

Toledo, O.—Robert T. McIntyre of Cargill, Inc., has made application for membership in the Toledo Board of Trade.

Shiloh, O.—Joe Page has moved here from Oklahoma City and will be engaged in the feed and poultry business with his father.

Shiloh, O.—A warehouse owned by A. W. Firestone and leased to Walter Starling was damaged seriously by fire on Dec. 20.

Deshler, O.—A small fire originating in or near a small hot air fan did some damage in the Deshler Farmers' Elevator on Dec. 23.

Bedford, O.—Walter E. Miller, 63, at one time engaged in the grain, feed and coal business here with his brothers, Chas. W., and Wm. J., died Dec. 28.

Swanders (Sidney P. O.), O.—Ira David King, 56, manager of the Swanders Elvtr. Co. elevator, died Dec. 26 of a heart ailment after a six weeks' illness.

Litchfield, O.—The grist mill owned by T. H. Case has been closed, the first time in 55 years, and will remain shut for the duration because of inability to obtain workers, Mr. Case stated.

Frazesburg, O.—T. William Graham, 59, operator of the Frazesburg Elvtr. Co., died Dec. 11 in Good Samaritan Hospital, Zanesville, where he had undergone an emergency appendectomy.

Stuebenville, O.—The storage section of the Farmers Feed & Supply Co. was destroyed by fire Dec. 8, the loss estimated at between \$10,000 and \$15,000. Included in the loss was a large amount of hay and feed.

Quincy, O.—The historic water-power operated mill of J. Herman and Ray Allinger on the Miami River was totally destroyed by fire with a quantity of grain stored there and equipment the night of Dec. 28. Loss was estimated at \$25,000.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled in the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include J. R. Helman, Bradford, O.; American Dehydrators Ass'n, West Liberty, O.; Master Feed Mill, Marion, O.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Foster, O.—Edward August Hoppe, 70, pioneer miller and proprietor of Hoppe's Flour Mill, was killed instantly Jan. 3 when his clothing caught in a mill line shaft pulling him into the machinery, fracturing his skull and injuring him internally and breaking many bones in his body. A mill employee found the body. Mr. Hoppe had operated the flour mill for more than 50 years.

Clyde, O.—The Slessman & Son elevator has been traded to A. C. Burkett for his 200-acre Jackson township farm. The elevator was started in the 1890's by George Slessman and has been managed by A. E. Slessman, head of the Fremont Kraut Co.

Toledo, O.—Harry R. DeVore, old-timer in the grain business, of H. W. DeVore & Co., and an ex-president of the Toledo Board of Trade, celebrated Christmas by giving a dinner at the Maumee River Yacht Club Dec. 29. His guests numbered 50 of his friends in the milling, grain and allied trades.

Toledo, O.—At the annual meeting of the Toledo Board of Trade held Jan. 3 the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Milton H. Faulring, pres.; D. L. Norby, first vice-pres.; H. R. DeVore, J. W. Luscombe, second vice-pres.; P. M. Barnes, treas.; A. E. Schultz, sec'y; directors: H. W. Applegate, Paul Atkinson, C. S. Coup, G. R. Forrester, A. C. Hoffman, W. D. Hughes, C. R. Keilholtz, O. E. M. Keller, S. L. Rice and L. J. Schuster. Mr. Faulring was re-elected for a third term, which is very unusual, presidents of the board customarily being elected to only two terms.

Cincinnati, O.—Robert Lee Early, of the Early & Daniel Co., was re-elected president of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc., at the recent annual meeting. Roy E. Rife, former manager of the local grain office of Thomson & McKinnon, was appointed general manager. Other officers elected are R. D. Wiseman, first vice-pres.; Roger Drackett, second vice-pres.; H. Trimble McCullough, sec'y; Albert A. Heile, treasurer. Mr. Early reported that the exchange enjoyed the best financial year in its history. He stated more than 17,000 cars of grain were handled thru this market according to records, which was an increase of more than 4,000 cars in 1942.—P. J. P.

## OKLAHOMA

Watonga, Okla.—Callie Duggan, manager of the Farmers Elevator, has been ill of pneumonia.

Mooreland, Okla.—The last indebtedness on the newly constructed 80,000-bu. storage elevator of the Farmers Co-operative Trading Co. has been paid and the elevator, built in 1941, is clear of debt. The debt was liquidated under the management of J. L. Kay.

Fairland, Okla.—R. L. Montgomery has purchased the O. L. Cole Grain Co. plant and equipment taking possession Dec. 27, and will operate the business along the same lines as it has been carried on heretofore. Mr. Cole, who has been in the business for the past 30 years for himself and for Frank Gaines, his predecessor, will leave for Phoenix, Ariz., for his and his daughter's health. Mr. Montgomery has been in the feed and flour business here for several years.

Enid, Okla.—Dale Johnston, of the W. B. Johnston Grain Co., was re-elected first vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Angry because he lost his job at the General Mills, Inc., plant, a 15-year-old boy Dec. 31 got in a company car and rode off. He picked up two other youths and the three were having a fine time when police interfered. They were held for investigation.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Pomeroy, Wash.—The Pomeroy Warehouse & Feed Co. recently installed a pea processing plant in its warehouse property on First St.

Longview, Wash.—Ronald Olsson, of the L-K Feed & Implement Co., recently purchased the People Building which he will occupy next year.

Spokane, Wash.—Frank Raymond, long associated with Sperry Flour Mills at Pasco, will succeed Ros. Reiman as local grain buyer for the Mills.

Walla Walla, Wash.—William C. Shanks, 62, a warehouse foreman for the Walla Walla Grain Growers, died recently following a year of ill health.

Springdale, Wash.—Camas Valley Grange has opened a local flour and feed distributing center in its local building, with Charles E. Crews in charge.

Seattle, Wash.—Floyd Oles, former manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, has been commissioned a captain in the Army. He has two sons in service also.

Athena, Ore.—Earl Fortin, employee of a local pea plant, was killed on Nov. 29 when he entered a fumigated freight car in which cyanide had been used as a fumigant.

Dayton, Wash.—Willis Wilson, manager of the Touchet Valley Warehouse and a long-time member of the Pacific Northwest grain trade, has retired and the business is being liquidated.

Odessa, Wash.—Ros Reiman recently resigned his position as grain buyer for Sperry Flour Mills at Spokane and has returned after several years' absence to join his father, Sol Reiman, in the Odessa Warehouse.

Spokane, Wash.—Sgt. Chas. T. (Ted) Brasch, former sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., is in England in the Air service. Lt. Col. R. F. Kennedy, also a former sec'y, has been stationed in England for some time.

Sprague, Wash.—The Sprague Grain Growers added to their storage capacity by erection of a 120,000-bu. bulk grain elevator along side of its elevator No. 731. By joining the new building with the older one, much of the machinery already on hand can be used to elevate grain, and load cars from the new elevator.

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**PENNSYLVANIA**

Philadelphia, Pa.—George F. Morton, who has been associated with Philip R. Markley in the grain business here for 23 years, on Jan. 1 opened his own office in the Bourse to handle grain and feeds.

Elizabethville, Pa.—The C. L. Walker & Sons mill was damaged by fire originating inside a roll housing about 10:00 p.m. on Dec. 27. Quick and intelligent use of first aid equipment held the fire in check until the volunteer fire department arrived and extinguished the fire with small loss.

**SOUTH DAKOTA**

Java, S. D.—An addition has been added to the office room of the Java Equity Exchange elevator.

Watertown, S. D.—The 1944 Northwestern South Dakota grain show will be held here Jan. 22 and 23. Sponsors of the show are the Watertown Farm Managers Ass'n, the Codington County Crop Improvement Ass'n and the Watertown Chamber of Commerce.

Buffalo, S. D.—Two grain tanks have been constructed for R. L. Robins just south of his implement house, located on a concrete base 18 x 40 ft. in size that provides a loading and unloading platform. One of the bins is of steel construction, the other of Redwood.

**SOUTHEAST**

Ashville, N. C.—The Earle-Chesterfield Mill Co. has received authority from the W.P.B. to start reconstruction of its plant which burned Dec. 13. J. Dan Earle, Sr., president of the company, reported all equipment in the feed mill was destroyed, but some of the machinery in the flour mill can be salvaged or supplemented.

Raleigh, N. C.—Dr. B. W. Kilgore, in early days active in feed control work in North Carolina and a familiar figure at conventions of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, has been awarded a Certificate of Merit in North Carolina for his work in animal and human nutrition. He was the first dean of North Carolina State College, and chemist in charge of feeds and fertilizer control.

**TEXAS**

Orange, Tex.—The Orange Grove Hatchery & Feed Store has moved to the former Temple Lumber Co. office recently purchased.

Beaumont, Tex.—The Beaumont Grain Co. building was damaged by fire recently, the heaviest loss being had when stock of grain and grain products was destroyed. The fire is believed to have started in a store room of hay.

Amarillo, Tex.—Glenn L. Berry, who has been grain manager for General Mills, Inc., at Oklahoma City, has been appointed local manager of the grain business company, succeeding J. J. Fite who resigned to engage in his own business at Wichita Falls.

Fort Worth, Tex.—George P. McCarthy has been appointed director of feeds and sales research of the Universal Mills here, and will assume his new duties Jan. 15. For the past 14 years Mr. McCarthy, a graduate of Texas A. & M. College, has been closely connected with the poultry extension service, and for the past eight years has served as poultry extension husbandman of the college.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—J. A. Pitman of Hereford, Tex., and J. J. Fite of Amarillo, Tex., have purchased the local terminal elevator of the Judd Grain Co., taking over operation of the property Jan. 1. The new concern will operate under the name of Pitman-Fite Grain Co., and will be managed by Mr. Fite who will move to Wichita Falls immediately. Mr. Pitman operates a large grain and cattle business at Hereford, and will continue to reside in that city. Mr. Fite has been Texas Grain Manager for General Mills, Inc., for a number of years and for the past five years has resided in Amarillo. Prior to that time he was located for several years in Wichita Falls as grain manager for the same company. He is resigning his position with General Mills to enter the new partnership with Mr. Pitman. The Judd Grain Co. property consists of a 500,000-bu. concrete storage elevator and a feed plant, and for many years was owned and operated by the J. C. Hunt Grain Co. The new concern plans to be active in the grain and feed business and to improve and enlarge the plant as soon as conditions permit.

**WISCONSIN**

Baraboo, Wis.—Duane Peck has purchased the R. L. Glazier feed store.

Menomonie, Wis.—Slipping V-Belts caused a small fire in the Wisconsin Milling Co. plant on Dec. 27.

New London, Wis.—The New London Co-operative Exchange had a small fire on Dec. 22, caused by slipping V-Belts.

DePere, Wis.—The Osen Milling Co. has increased its stock from 200 shares at \$100 each to 400 shares at \$100 each.

Webster, Wis.—The flour and feed warehouse of the Webster Co-operative creamery burned Dec. 13 together with its contents of several tons of flour and feed. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Neillsville, Wis.—John L. Kleckner, 79, who operated the Kleckner Elevator Co. for several years, died Dec. 21. The elevator has been managed for several years by one of his two sons, Alfred Kleckner. Before coming here for many years Mr. Kleckner was engaged in the grain business in Chicago.

Menomonie, Wis.—Feed and seed problems were discussed at a meeting held here Dec. 21 under auspices of County Agent J. L. Wendstadt, and attended by feed and seed dealers of the county. Specialists in feed and seed lines appeared on the program and films of special interest were shown.

Janesville, Wis.—Feed and seed dealers of Rock County attended a meeting at the Y.M.C.A. the night of Dec. 22, when experts from the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture were present and gave information of interest to them. Among the speakers were Professors L. F. Graber, J. G. Halpin and Gus Bohnstead.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Grain & Stock Exchange has set temporary ceiling prices on feed barley, ranging from \$1.225 for No. 1 to \$1.185 for No. 5. Effective Dec. 23 all dockage in feed barley generally known as "needles", such as is loaded out of malting plants, breweries and elevators be discounted not less than 0.75c per bu. for each of 1% dockage until permanent ceilings are established. This does not include country run barley. If any barley is sold above feed barley ceiling prices the buyer must furnish the seller a certificate showing that the barley bought is for malting or human consumption.

Janesville, Wis.—The Frank H. Blodgett, Inc., mill is undergoing general maintenance repairs. A retaining wall is being built along the river bank back of the mill, the old wood piles at the water line having rotted.

Princeton, Wis.—Frank L. Giese is now sole owner of Dahlke & Giese lumber, fuel, feed and grain business enterprises here and at Neshkoro, having purchased Arnold Dahlke's interest in the firm. Mr. Giese has been identified with the business of which he now is sole owner for nearly 60 years, first as an employee of Chittenden & Morse, E. D. Morse, and finally as a partner in the business when he and the late Charles Dahlke bought out E. D. Morse in 1911. At the death of Charles Dahlke his son, Arnold, succeeded to the father's interest. The business will be continued in the future as in the past Mr. Giese announced. Mr. Dahlke will devote his time to the management of his five farms and power enterprises. Charles Marks will continue as manager at the Neshkoro yard.

**CCC Operations Top 3.5 Billion Dollars**

J. B. Hutson, president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, reports that loans and purchase to facilitate increased war production of food, feed and fibers totaled more than 3.5 billion dollars during the 1943 fiscal year as compared with 1.6 billion in 1942.

Hutson stated that the principal objective was to increase the production of vegetable oils, dairy products, poultry products and meats. Price supports for these and other commodities needed in the war were integrated with the price control program of the Office of Price Administration.

**Texas Pioneer Dealer Passes**

Elbert G. Rall died Dec. 18 in a hospital at Fort Worth, Tex., after a week's illness, aged 77 years.

A native of North Vernon, Ind., he went to Texas and worked as a railway mail clerk until scalded in a railroad wreck in 1893, which caused him to look for another occupation, establishing the E. G. Rall Grain Co., of which he was president at the time of his death. He built a large grain elevator at Fort Worth, and was interested in a number of other successful enterprises with Frank Kell and James Whaley.

He was one of the original members of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Surviving him are a son, Marvin C. Rall, and a daughter, Mrs. Estelle Calhoun.

**N. E. Indiana Dealers Meet**

Phillip E. Legge of Uniondale was elected president for the ensuing year of the North-eastern Indiana Hay and Grain Dealers Assn. at its annual dinner in Fort Wayne, Jan. 10. Mr. Legge succeeds Walter Penrod of South Whitley.

Other officers elected: Arthur Goegelein of New Haven, vice-pres., and A. E. Leif of Fort Wayne, secretary-treasurer.

Forty members attended and heard Lt. George A. Schulz, U. S. Navy, retired, and now an Indiana Technical college instructor, describe the lives and customs of people of north Central Europe and Russia and interesting personal experiences during his tenure in 1936-1938 as a naval attache between Berlin and Moscow.

The association will meet again Monday night, March 13.

Hillview, Ill.—An outstanding record in the production of soybeans was made by Geo. W. Bowman, who produced 7,680 bus. on 240 acres. The crop was delivered to the Community Elevator, manager, Chas. Arnold reporting the beans of very fine quality.

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# Washington News

Roy F. Hendrickson has been appointed director general in charge of supplies for the U.N.R.R.A.

A legal advisory committee headed by E. Barrett Prettyman has been created for O.P.A. Administrator Bowles.

In 33 months the United States has lent-leased to Russia 343,000 tons of wheat and flour, according to the 13th report of the president.

The resolution temporarily extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation and its food subsidy authority to Feb. 17 has been signed by the president.

Requests from dry corn millers for relief from the unfavorable pricing situation that threatens to create a new "squeeze" have prompted consideration of end-product ceilings adjustments. Trade representatives may be called later for consultation on proposed changes in price regulation No. 305.

C. S. Gordon, chief of the grain and feed division of O.P.A. has confirmed the interpretation that interior points must base maximum prices for grain sorghums on their appropriate terminal. Otherwise, transactions do not come within the provision of "normal trading" as specified in the "freeze" order.

The wheat flour subsidy was increased 5 cents on an average per bushel of wheat used by the government's Defense Supplies Corporation. On hard wheat ground outside of Pacific Coast area the subsidy is 21c per bushel for the month of January. On soft wheat ground outside that area the subsidy is 9.5c per bushel.

Action on food subsidies will be delayed until after the holidays, the Senate finance committee having rejected the Bankhead bill for outright repeal and the Taft amendment for a compromise. Behind the fight on subsidies is a determination of Congress to make spending agencies accountable to Congress and not to the President.

Holders of "A" gasoline ration books cannot expect to become eligible to purchase new tires for many months to come, the Office of Rubber Director warned recently. Rubber Director Bradley Dewey said that "Present restrictions may be expected to remain in effect until such time as the production of synthetic tires is of sufficient volume to warrant a relaxation of the eligibility requirements."

Where two or fewer are employed at one grain station neither is an executive. Where three or more are employed at one station, one must be considered an executive. The pay of an executive, in this case, may be adjusted only "to maintain the dollar differentials existing between each executive and administrative employee and the highest paid employee under their supervision, according to the War Labor Board. Thus the pay of such an Executive may be adjusted if his pay is under \$5,000 per year; if over that amount, prior approval by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is necessary.

The essentiality of an establishment, it was explained Dec. 13, depends not only upon its being engaged in an activity included in the List of Essential Activities, but also upon the extent to which the product or service is used to meet war needs or minimum civilian requirements under wartime conditions. The War Manpower Commission's ruling in earlier instructions, which are still in effect, provided that whenever the essential and unclassified activities are not separate, as in the case when the same workers are engaged in both departments, the establishment will be classified as essential only if 75 per cent of its activities are devoted to production of items on the essential list.

The tax bill written by the Senate finance committee Dec. 16 provides that non-profit organizations such as labor unions and farm co-operatives must file annual financial statements with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

## Interpretations of the New Corn Ceiling

The Kansas City Board of Trade has obtained from the O.P.A. the following interpretations:

It is reported that some district office of OPA has stated that corn may be purchased in Area A on basis of a price \$2.15½ per 100 lbs. delivered Denver, or on basis of the Pacific coast price, \$1.43 per bu. delivered at coast points, even though such prices figure basis point of origin in excess of prices determined under Sec. 5 of the order.

We are advised that this may not be done. Sec. 5 provides that maximum prices for sales by country shippers shall be on the basis of the price at some terminal city or at an interior rail or barge loading point at which delivery is made to the purchaser, or on the basis of a price at a terminal city or at an interior rail or barge loading point plus freight. The section does not contain any authority to determine the price upon the basis of any interior receiving point.

We have also been asked to determine the ceiling price basis for retail sales by a country elevator of corn purchased from a producer at the same elevator. We are advised that in Area A the maximum mark-up is 2.5c per bus. and in Area B 5.5c per bu. over the formula price. In other words, the elevator pays 2.5c under the formula price to the producer and is entitled to retail mark-ups of 5c in Area A and 8c in Area B over the price paid to the producer.

The W.F.A. has reduced the "set aside" percentage of raw linseed oil from 45 to 25% of current production, and terminated an order which required holders of more than 240,000 pounds to reserve 25% of their inventories for war needs. Flaxseed crushers have been setting aside 45% of their raw oil production on F.D.A. option since last June when F.D.O. 56, the set aside order, became effective. An amendment to the order, effective Oct. 26, not only reduces the set aside percentage, but liberalizes its sales provisions.

## Flaxseed for Feed Not Exempt from Import Duties

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 8.—Shipments of Canadian flaxseed to American crushers from the 1943 Canadian flax crop in gross bushels up to the close of navigation on Dec. 12, 1943, were 5,674,000 bus. The Canadian flaxseed visible supply at terminal and country elevators, afloat and in transit this week is 11,547,575 bus. compared to 7,368,832 bus. the same week last year.

Argentine shipments of flaxseed last week were 161,000 bus. to the United Kingdom. There were no shipments to the United States, nor are there any parcels afloat for the U. S. The visible supply of flaxseed in Argentina is 12,992,000 bus.

Flaxseed under loan by Commodity Credit Corporation to farmers amounts to 552,000 bus. which is a little less than half what it was at the same time last year. Under the present loan plan farmers receive the support price of \$2.85 Minneapolis basis less freight plus 7c storage. They must pay 3% interest on the loan. Flaxseed has sold in Minneapolis steadily for the past few months at the ceiling price of \$3.05, so it is a little hard to understand why farmers continue to keep flax under loan unless they expect some increase in ceiling prices which is not at present contemplated for this crop year.

In connection with importations of flaxseed, Federal Law No. 211 which was enacted toward the end of December and which granted a 90-day import duty exemption on certain grains used for feed, including flaxseed, does not apply to flaxseed which is imported for processing into oil and meal, according to the interpretation of the Commissioner of Customs.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

St. Louis, Mo.—State secretaries of agriculture met here Nov. 29 to consider what could be done to meet local shortages of feeds.

Ceiling prices on shelled popcorn at the processor level will be announced shortly by OPA, Senator Gillette, Democrat of Iowa, said. Gillette said a number of popcorn companies, especially in Iowa, had expressed a desire for control of shelled popcorn prices because "wild speculation has been playing havoc with the market."—P. J. P.

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## Grain Carriers

**Pierre, S. D.**—Gov. M. Q. Sharpe had a conference at Aberdeen with grain shippers on the car shortage; and after getting data will contact federal agencies for the provision of cars.

An increase in rates on soybeans from Thomasboro, Tolono and Deland, Ill., is made effective Jan. 22 by the Illinois Central in Supp. 50-A to tariff 1,537-K.

**Total loadings of grain and grain products** during 1943 amounted to 2,647,665 carloads, against 2,177,122 in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

**S. 1489** by Reed of Kansas is a bill to declare the policy of Congress with respect to abandonment of railroad lines, as a guide to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**The Grain Movement** during the first quarter of 1944 is forecast by the 13 shippers advisory boards as 356,514 carloads, against 368,898 cars during the first quarter of 1943.

**The C.C.C.** is reported to be seven months behind in paying freight due millers as refund on shipments of feed wheat. Some C.C.C. branch offices allege they are short of help to audit bills.

**The Interstate Commerce Commission** is reported to have equalized and reduced grain rates from Garfield and Grant Counties, Oklahoma, to Kansas City. The order gave a rate of 19.5 cents per hundred pounds for the Enid group.—P. J. P.

**Grain and grain products** loading during the week ending Dec. 25 totaled 41,728 cars, a decrease of 6,836 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 2,305 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

**Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co.'s** Supplement No. 10 to tariff G. F. O. No. 3099-A, effective Jan. 15, cancels transit privileges on grain and grain products at all Illinois points on the Mo.-Ill. R. R. except Sparta, and Chester, Steeleville, Ill., on the Mo. Pac. R. R.

**The price of Canadian wheat** bought by the Commodity Credit Corporation for feed at Vancouver, B. C., is higher because the movement to U. S. Pacific Coast points is classed as domestic, and not entitled to the 13 cents lower rate per bushel on Canadian export shipments.

**The O.D.T. and I.C.C.** Grain Transportation Conservation Committee urges all country elevator operators to load out cars on the same day they are delivered to the elevator even if it means working on Saturday afternoons and Sundays. In any event keep the cars rolling.

**Class I** railroads in November, 1943, had a net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, of \$96,380,734, compared with a net railway operating income of \$149,008,985 in November, 1942. (November is the sixth consecutive month in which the net earnings of the carriers has shown a decline.)

**In Circular No. 3232** the National Industrial Traffic League goes exhaustively into the matter of spotting charges, the subject of S. 1492 and H. R. 3554, which provide that the station to station freight charge shall cover receipt and delivery of loaded cars to and from places of loading and unloading.

**The Interstate Commerce Commission** has placed restrictions on the billing of grain notify or straight-advise, in service order No. 174. The party must be located at the billed destination and the party to be notified or advised must be authorized to accept notice of arrival and furnish disposition orders to the railroad agent at destination. The order was instigated by the O.D.T.

**Odessa, Wash.**—A large quantity of wheat on the ground is being hauled by three trucks of the Odessa Union Warehouse Co. to Lauer on the Milwaukee Road, because the Great Northern is unable to furnish cars here. The company had three times as much wheat on the ground at Lauer as at Odessa; but it is moving. At Harrington the company has 60,000 bus. of wheat not under cover.

**Reparation to the New Jersey Flour Mills Co.** is recommended by Examiner Hagerty of the Interstate Commerce Commission from the D. L. & W. to the extent that the rate on grain and grain products of 20 cents exceeded the milling in transit rate of 18 cents at Clifton, N. J., on grain from Buffalo to New York. The Erie and Lackawanna regarded the 18 cent rate as abnormal thru Clifton as the distance between the points was 457 miles, against 374 miles thru Elmira.

**Freight traffic** moved by the railroads in the current year amounted to 725,000,000,000 ton-miles. This was an increase of 14 per cent above that for 1942, the previous record year, and 117 per cent more than in 1939. Freight car loadings in 1943 approximated 42,350,000 cars, a decrease of 475,000 cars or 1.1 per cent below 1942. Heavier loading of freight cars and longer hauls per ton accounted for the increase in the ton-mile volume of freight, contrasted with the decrease in the number of cars loaded.—J. J. Pelley, pres. Ass'n of American Railroads.

**Aberdeen, S. D.**—The plans for diverting fifty cars a day to Canada for movement of feed wheat into deficiency areas in this country seems foolhardy for those directing war transportation to proceed with this plan when our railroads are unable to secure large enough grain car allotments to handle grain of our own now ready for shipment. Every grain car diverted to Canada would be able to make two or three deliveries of grain from shipping point to terminal in the time that will be required to make one delivery from Canada.—Farmers Elevator Ass'n, C. C. Anderson, Sec'y.

## Hearing on Barge Proportionals

In I. & S. 4718, grain proportionals, ex-barge to Official Territory, Examiner Fuller of the Interstate Commerce Commission heard testimony for 8 days at Chicago, ending Dec. 22.

J. L. McClintock of the Continental Grain Co. explained competition between markets and its effect on freight rates.

The amounts of grain moving into Chicago by the different transportation agencies were shown by maps and statistics presented by W. T. Tannehill of the Central Freight Ass'n.

Walter R. Scott, representing the Kansas City Board of Trade and Kansas-Missouri River Mills, supported the proposal of the railroads. Only one of the 17 elevators at Kansas City could use the barge lines. He said the proportionals should never have been made applicable to ex-barge grain.

Freeman Bradford, mgr. of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, pointed out that the barge proportionals resulted in undue discrimination against Indianapolis elevator operators, who could not buy the grain from northern Illinois.

C. K. Smith, research engineer of the Western Ass'n of Railway Engineers, said the waterway was not a natural facility as claimed by the attorneys of the barge lines; and that if taxes had been paid on the traffic to meet depreciation charges of the waterway, the annual cost per ton mile for barge lines operating on the Illinois waterway would have been 5.4 mills greater.

J. S. Brown, manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, showed the history of the rates and said he believed the only motive the eastern railroads could have in canceling the rates on ex-barge grain was to shut off that grain and drive the traffic from the barges to the western railroads.

Shippers from territory along the waterway

testified that farmers received 2 cents more per hundred pounds when the grain was shipped by barge instead of by rail.

W. E. Maloney of the Buffalo Corn Exchange said if the ex-barge grain was penalized by as much as a quarter of a cent over ex-rail or ex-lake grain on the Chicago to Buffalo movement the Buffalo flour mill operators and feed processors would not buy the barge grain.

## Mid-West Shippers Elect Officers

At the annual meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board, held Jan. 6 at the Palmer House, Chicago, the following officers were elected: General chairman, Irving M. Peters, traffic manager, Corn Products Refining Co.; alternate general chairman, A. H. Schwieter, traffic director, Chicago Ass'n of Commerce; general secretary, C. F. Devine, traffic director, Silica Sand Traffic Ass'n of Illinois; general chairman of executive committee, George A. Blair, traffic manager, Wilson & Co.

L. M. Betts, manager of the railroad relations section of the Ass'n of American Railroads, held out little hope of immediate improvement in the grain car situation. A number of elevators are still closed in the Northwest for lack of transportation, and this movement may not be cleaned up for another month.

A. H. Schwieter said that car detention reports for the last three months of 1943 showed a little improvement over the corresponding months of 1942. Cars held more than 48 hours in September, 1943, were 10.6 per cent of the total; in October, 11.8 per cent; in November, 10.7 per cent; all down about 1 per cent from the 1942 months. Average car detention in those three months was 1.51, 1.53 and 1.52 days, respectively.

A joint luncheon meeting was held with the Traffic Club of Chicago, at which railroad presidents made addresses.

Ralph Budd, pres. of the Burlington, spoke in his capacity as regional administrator of railroads for the Army. He said the trend toward lighter weight equipment would continue.

H. A. Scandrett, trustee of the Milwaukee Road, praised shippers for their co-operation, tho there was room for improvement in cleaning cars after unloading.

J. L. Beven, pres. Illinois Central System, predicted that 1944 traffic problems would be met if the necessary maintenance materials become available.

## Bin Burnt Wheat

Chas. Molin, supervisor of the Virginia Division of Markets, states that bin burnt indicates a late stage of wheat sickness. "Bin burnt wheat is unsuitable for milling if the production of good flour is the objective. The ash and acidity of the flour from bin burnt wheat is increased and the quality markedly decreased. However, the good flour-making properties of wheat have been adversely affected by the development of sick wheat long before the bin burnt stage is reached.

"The germ of a healthy kernel is a fatty substance, the extraction of which from the floury parts of the grain is dependent upon the flattening of the germ into disc-shaped bodies. These bodies may be separated from the floury products. In sick wheat the germ tends to pulverize rather than flatten, and separation is difficult if not impossible. The germ becomes slightly depressed, and the coating, of a grayish-brown appearance, rather difficult to detect unless one is on the lookout with an experienced eye.

"If the germ coating is delicately peeled off, the dark-brown to black powdery appearance of the germ underneath, which has little resemblance to a healthy germ, may be seen. The general appearance of such wheat to a casual observer is good, but its milling qualities are disappointing."



## Employers Must Report

Employers **MUST** report to each employee on Form W-2 before Jan. 31, 1944 the amount of income and victory taxes withheld from their wages during the calendar year 1943. They **MUST** also file duplicates of their reports of taxes withheld from wages during 1943 with their first quarterly report for 1944 to the Internal Revenue Collector.

## Popcorn Ceiling

Unshelled popcorn (on the ear), unprocessed shelled popcorn and unpopped processed shelled popcorn (both in bulk and in packages) were brought under price control Dec. 24 for the first time at the processor level by the Office of Price Administration.

The maximum price of a hundredweight of unshelled popcorn, f.o.b. sheller's shipping point, is \$3.68. For unprocessed shelled popcorn, there is a maximum price of \$6 a hundredweight, f.o.b. sheller's shipping point.

Three groups of maximum prices are stated for sales of processed popcorn—sales in bulk from established warehouses, sales in bulk other than from established warehouses, and sales in packages.

On sales other than from warehouses, the maximum price for a hundredweight of white hullless popcorn, f.o.b. shipping point, is \$9.35; a hundredweight of other than white hullless popcorn, f.o.b. shipping point, \$8.75. In sales of warehouse stocks located in cities away from the processing plant, the maximums are \$10.25 and \$9.65 delivered to retailer purchaser plus, in each case, actual transportation charges incurred for transportation from processor's plant to warehouse.

## The Wheat Situation

The wheat carry-over in the United States on July 1, 1943, was 618 million bushels and for July 1, 1944, is estimated at 300 million bushels. This is in sharp contrast to the 40 million for 1918 and 85 million for 1919. Large supplies and reduced exports have made available record quantities for feed and industrial alcohol production in this war, compared with small supplies, large exports, and curtailed use for all domestic purposes in the last war. A carry-over of 300 million bushels next July would provide for operating stocks and reserves against possible small yields and for some post-war relief. The disappearance of our 1943-44 domestic supply is now estimated as follows, in million bushels: Food 535, feed 380, seed 80, industrial alcohol 110, and exports 50. Shipments into the United States for feed purposes, July 1 to date, total about 45 million bushels. Quantities imported should be added to the quantity of domestic wheat being fed, and will increase the total disappearance in the United States by a corresponding amount.

Stocks of wheat in the United States on Oct. 1 totaled 1,109 million bushels, the third largest on record for that date. On the basis of supplies at the beginning of the marketing year and imports and stocks on Oct. 1, a disappearance of 364 million bushels is indicated for the quarter. This includes an estimated 195 million bushels fed, which was very large and reflects the tightness of the corn situation. Wheat feeding is expected to be lighter with a 20-cent increase in the price of Commodity Credit feed wheat and reduced supplies of such wheat, and as the new corn crop moves to market.

Moisture condition for the winter wheat crop in southern Nebraska and the western parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas has been unfavorably dry. In these particular sections stands are poor and spotted with drying of plants reported. Conditions elsewhere are still mostly favorable.

Supplies in this war have been very large chiefly because exports have been small; net exports in 1939-42 averaged less than 30 million

bushels, compared with an average of 174 million in 1914-17. The demand from our Allies in this war has been primarily for noncereal foods.—U. S. Dept. Agri.

## Food Deliveries for Allies

Food and other agricultural commodities delivered to shipside during October for lend-lease export, mainly to the British and Russians, totaled 1,115,000,000 pounds, the War Food Administration reported today.

September deliveries totaled 1,099,000,000 pounds and January-September deliveries averaged 935,000,000 pounds per month.

Smaller deliveries, than in September, of dairy and poultry products, meats, fats and oils, fruit and fruit products, grain and cereal products, vitamins, and non-foodstuffs were reported. But these were more than offset by larger deliveries of sugar, fish, vegetables, seeds, and soya products.

## No Marketing Quotas on 1944 Corn Crop

In view of the great amount of corn needed to sustain the high rate of livestock production called for in the 1944 production goals, there will be no marketing quotas on the 1944 corn crop, the War Food Administration has said. Corn marketing quotas for 1943-44 had been proclaimed unnecessary by the War Food Administrator, on Sept. 14.

The 1943 corn production figure, plus the Oct. 1 carry-over indicates a total supply of 3,469,951,000 bus. The estimated 1943-44 total disappearance, which includes estimates for civilian, military, and Lend-Lease requirements, is 3,250,000,000 bus. The total disappearance in the 1942-43 feeding year exceeded the record total corn production of 1942. Disappearance during that period totaled 3,251,144,000 bus, as compared with a production of 3,131,518,000 bus.

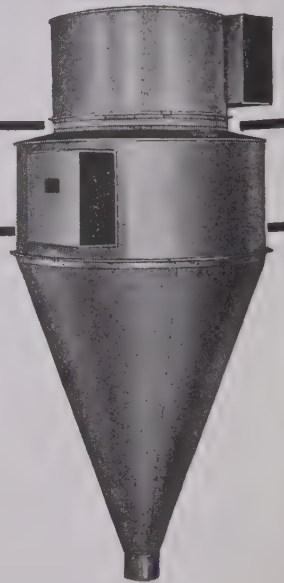
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# Field Seeds

**Rice, Minn.**—The warehouse of the Gazett Seed Co. burned recently, with a loss of \$40,000.

**Springfield, Mass.**—Frank A. Pouchot, for many years in the seed business, died Dec. 3, aged 78 years.

**Shenandoah, Ia.**—The Henry Field Seed Co. has installed a new dodder mill and scarifier and huller.

**Ralston, Neb.**—The new bluegrass seed house built by the Nebraska Seed Co. burned early Dec. 16. Loss, \$2,000.

**Jefferson, Ia.**—The Turner Hybrid Seed Corn Co. will remove its store to another building which is being remodeled.

**Belle Plaine, Ia.**—A tool room is being built as the third improvement this year on the plant of the Funk Bros. Seed Co.

**Bottineau, N. D.**—Geo. C. Squire is installing a clipper seed cleaner, a scarifier, a gravity cleaner and a separator to handle seeds.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—The Georgia Seedsmen's Ass'n held a one-day meeting Jan. 12 at the Biltmore Hotel, Mr. Cofer of Athens, Ga., presiding.

**Choteau, Mont.**—The seed cleaning plant of the Teton County Shipping Ass'n, which was closed Jan. 1 will be reopened in the spring.

**Waterloo, Neb.**—A. S. Kenerson, for several years with the J. C. Robinson Seed Co., died Dec. 16, after an illness of several months.

**Cherokee, Ia.**—Lee Haynie, manager for the Earl May Co. here, has been promoted to assistant store supervisor, Larry Lents succeeding him.

**Columbia, S. C.**—The South Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n has elected H. M. Evans, pres.; J. W. Hare, vice pres., and Gary E. Douglas, sec'y-treas.

## Seed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1942, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	88,000	118,000	61,000	81,000
Milwaukee	7,500	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	1,059,000	744,000	246,000	109,500
Portland	109,748	.....	.....	.....
Spokane	81,000	31,000	.....	.....
Superior	189,648	363,343	.....	82,000
Wichita	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
KAFIR AND MILO				
Portland	14,074	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	5,340	7,500	1,780	3,000
St. Louis	883,400	4,200	833,200	4,200
Wichita	259,200	46,400	241,600	18,500
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	787,000	1,413,000	429,000	1,020,000
Milwaukee, lb.	326,345	322,990	.....	360,200
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	363,000	742,000	60,000	462,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	672,335	34,010	.....	893,065
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	13,500	9,000	2,000	.....
Hutchinson	191,000	72,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	.....	.....	2,400	.....
Wichita	3,200	.....	3,200	.....
Kansas City	848,750	189,000	1,386,000	114,000

**Jefferson, Wis.**—To save labor the A. O. Popp Seed Co. has installed two elevators, one to take corn from drying bins to sheller and one to deliver to upper floors.

**Atlantic, Ia.**—Winford Armstrong, assistant manager, is in charge of the Earl E. May seed store, Cole Moffee having resigned to engage in other business at Avoca.

**Baton Rouge, La.**—Meeting at this city Dec. 16 the Louisiana Seed Dealers Ass'n elected A. S. Petrus, pres., J. S. Mitchell, vice pres., and Lane Wilson, sec'y-treas.

**Worthington, Minn.**—The buildings formerly leased by the Worthington Seed Co. have been purchased and are being taken down by the Boote Hatcheries & Packing Co.

**Raleigh, N. C.**—The North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n has elected J. W. Sexton, pres.; F. M. Byrd, first vice pres.; G. K. Gillie, second vice pres., and F. S. Pittman, sec'y-treas.

**Harrisonburg, Va.**—The Wetsel Seed Co. has purchased a lot 55x135 ft., adjoining its plant, with a building that will increase storage room. Two cleaners have been purchased.

**Monroe, Wash.**—Expanding business of the Wolfkill Feed & Seed Co. has led the Great Northern Railroad Co. to make substantial improvements on the tracks serving the seed company.

**San Jose, Ill.**—The Kelly Seed Co. is adding 70,000 bus. of storage in a 2-story and basement building, 50x142 ft., with a new switch for carloads in bags. The corn grading capacity will be doubled.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—Arthur Teweles, formerly connected with the L. Teweles Seed Co., died Dec. 20, aged 76 years. He is survived by his wife and his brother, Max, who is president of the seed company.—P. J. P.

**Denver, Colo.**—R. E. Patterson, acting sec'y, announces that the annual meeting of the Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held at the Oxford Hotel Jan. 22. On the program is a discussion of seed price regulations, the Colorado seed law and an illustrated lecture with colored slides.

**Denver, Colo.**—Chas. I. Simpson of the Western Seed Co. and the Simpson Seed & Floral Co., died Dec. 19. He had been engaged in the seed business here since 1907 and for many years was sec'y of the Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n. He is survived by the widow and a son, Chas. D., who is in the Army air force.

**Washington, D. C.**—Rep. Peterson of Florida has introduced H.R. 3405, a bill providing that when the Department of Agriculture or any other agency of the United States government shall distribute seeds, livestock and poultry feed, nursery stock, fertilizer, or soil conditioning or fertilizer material to farmers, it shall be the duty of the officers or employees or agents distributing same to comply with and be subject to the inspection laws of the state within which such is distributed.

A textile fiber made from soybeans is announced by H. R. Drackett, pres. of the Drackett Co., Cincinnati.

## Clean Seed Early

Spring is the time for house cleaning, but right now is the time for seed cleaning, says O. C. Lee, Purdue University extension weedsman. Co-operating in the program to promote the use of better seed, many Indiana seedsmen have arranged to clean seed for Hoosier farmers.

Seed plants over the state are equipped with modern machinery that will remove weed seeds, such as dodder and buckhorn, from clover seed. Farmers are urged by seedsmen to have this recleaning done early, since later in the season they will be too busy to do custom work.

Lots of seed too small to be run thru a cleaning plant can be traded for clean seed on a recleaned basis. When this is done, it is suggested that the farmer examine the seed tag to make sure the seed is free from weed seeds, high in germination, and of an adapted variety.

## Winter Legumes of Great Value in Protecting Cotton Crop

Two clovers used as winter cover crops have given partial control of root rot in a succeeding crop of cotton thereby increasing the yield of cotton in a test conducted at the Blackland Experiment Station. The results for the one-year test were so outstanding it is believed they should be presented at this time. One clover was hubam, an annual variety of biennial white sweet clover (*Melilotus alba* var *annua*). The other was the annual yellow blossom clover (*Melilotus indica*).

A record of Aug. 2 revealed that cotton in the plots following the winter legumes had about 50 per cent fewer plants killed by root rot than those without the winter cover. This was correlated with a 42 per cent increase in yield of cotton following the hubam clover and a 34 per cent increase where it followed *Melilotus indica*. At a later date, Sept. 7, root rot had killed practically the same number of plants in all the plots.—Texas Experiment Station.

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## Honey Sorgo Different from Leoti Seed

Numerous complaints have been received by the Food Distribution Administration from farmers and State agricultural officials indicating that some seedsmen and growers are selling and shipping in interstate commerce Leoti sorghum seed as a substitute for Honey (seeded ribbon cane) sorgo in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

FDA officials in charge of the enforcement of this act said that vigorous steps are being taken to stop such sale and shipment of Leoti sorgo seed labeled as Honey sorgo seed. Farmers in the Southern States are taking losses due to the substitution.

**HONEY SORGO** is a late-maturing, heavy-producing forage variety and is used extensively for syrup-production in the South Central and Southeastern States. Growing to a height of seven feet or more it has a very stout stalk. The panicle or head is long and spreading with long branches, somewhat resembling broom-corn and the seed is entirely covered with a long pointed glume (chaff) pale brownish-red in color. The endosperm starch stains blue with the iodine test.

**LEOTI SORGO** matures early to mid-season and is used for forage in parts of the country having a short growing season, principally Nebraska and Kansas. It is also grown for seed in West Texas. Leoti is shorter than Honey sorgo growing to around five feet and has a much smaller stalk. Spots on the mature leaves and stalks are tan while in the Honey variety they are bright red. The panicle is fairly compact at the base with an open tip whose long branches usually hang over with the weight of the seed. Leoti glumes are reddish tan. They are wide, thick and short and leave the tip of the threshed seed exposed. A uniformly dull, waxy appearance distinguishes the endosperm and no layer of horny starch is present. The starch stains reddish under the standard iodine

test. Leoti is one of the few sorghum varieties with a so-called waxy seed.

**SEEDSMEN** have often obtained growers' declarations of variety to be protected from a Federal Seed Act ruling that agricultural or vegetable seed labels must contain percentages of kind, variety or type where considered indistinguishable. This has been done even though many times the variety of the seed involved is considered distinguishable. Honey sorgo seeds can be distinguished from Leoti, FDA officials said.

## New Varieties of Flaxseed

At the recent meeting of the Flax Institute of the United States held at Minneapolis it was reported that in Minnesota for the coming season there will be over 50,000 bus. of new variety seed certified for growing, and in North Dakota 30,000 bus. Substantial amounts are also available in Iowa and Montana.

Canada's new variety, Royal, received very favorable comments and in the province of Saskatchewan alone there will be 70,000 bus. of certified seed available for next spring. There was considerable discussion of further adaptation of flaxseed to the present requirements of paint and varnish manufacturers using linseed oil.

## Decrease in White Corn Production

The replacement of open-pollinated corn by hybrids developed from yellow varieties has caused a decline in white corn production from about 45% of the total crop in 1918 to less than 15% of the total crop in 1943.

Use of hybrid seed also has resulted in a shift of the major white corn producing area from the corn belt to the corn producing states in the South. In 1943 the leading states in production of white corn were Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and North Carolina, with only Nebraska of the corn belt states approaching them in

quantity. None of these states, however, produced a quantity equal to that of 25 years ago.

White corn production in 1943 totaled 457,000,000 bus., compared to 1,102,000,000 bus. in 1918. White corn appears to be losing in the competition for popularity among growers and consumers, despite premium prices offered by millers.—U. S. D. A.

## Growing Wheat Without Fertilizer

This year 1943 is the 100th anniversary of the laying down of the most famous experimental wheat plot in the World—the Broadbalk field at Rothhamstead, England—

In 1843 this field had been for many years in crop rotation when the then Director, Mr. Lawes, decided to grow wheat on it indefinitely, in order to see what would happen, and also to find out how the artificial fertilizers he had recently introduced for farm practice acted on the crops and on the soil. The Broadbalk field was, therefore, divided into plots each of which was about two-thirds of an acre. One plot has been kept without either manure or fertilizer of any kind since the last dressing of manure which it had in 1839. Another part of the field has each year received farmyard manure and the remaining part has received artificial fertilizers in various combinations.

Wheat was sown on all three parts of the field in October, 1843, and has been sown each year since.

Everyone at the time predicted that the field that was sown continuously to wheat without either manure or fertilizer would quickly fail, and that the land would be irretrievably spoiled. The critics predicted fairly good yields for the first two or three years and then a rapid deterioration. The critics, however, have been proved to be wrong, for in an article written by Sir John Russell, the Director of the Rothhamstead Experimental Station, and published in the last issue of that fine British Farm periodical *The Countryman*, it is revealed that the biggest yields of this plot, which has been sown continuously to wheat without fertilizer or manure, came only after many many years. The 95th crop, i.e. that of 1938 gave a yield of 26¾ bushels to the acre, and the 99th crop, that of 1942, gave a yield of 26½ bushels to the acre, indicating that land will continue year after year to produce a fair yield of wheat without any fertilizer or artificial aid if it should be absolutely necessary.

A moment's reflection indeed will show that this must be true, otherwise long ago great areas of the world would have ceased to produce wheat and mankind would long ago most probably have disappeared from certain parts of this earth.

The application of manure and of artificial fertilizers have, of course, as was to be expected, given higher yields, showing the value of these aids. For instance, at the same time that the plot that had received no manure or artificial fertilizer was giving 26 bushels to the acre, the fertilized plots gave 58 bushels.

There is a fine ray of hope for us on our Canadian prairies coming out of these experiments at Rothhamstead, for it teaches that with reasonable care of our land, avoiding soil blowing and erosion as much as possible, we can continue to produce good crops of wheat, and no doubt of other grains, on our prairie soils for generations to come; which is all quite contrary to the views expressed a few years ago by some that our prairie soils, in the main, were already near the time when they would be non-productive.—Searle Grain Company, Ltd.

The National Council of Farm Co-operatives, meeting at Chicago Jan. 7 declared that "The administration has formulated separate food production, food distribution, and food pricing administrations in which are inherent the possibilities of schism, disagreement and resultant confusion."



Leoti Sorgo (left) Honey Sorgo (right) at Same Time in Growing Season, at Beltsville, Md. Less Mature Honey Sorgo Seed Head Partially Surrounded by Sheath.





J. I. Dennehy (left), President, and M. W. George (right), Vice-President, of the B. I. Weller Co., are helping Supt. Vasile Antoniu to safeguard the millionth Calumet lest it slip out on back orders.

### Produce One Millionth Bucket

The B. I. Weller Co. recently announced the manufacture on Dec. 2nd, of the one millionth Calumet super capacity elevator cup. The popularity of the Calumet has grown steadily among millers as well as country and terminal elevator operators because of its high capacity, strength, and efficient performance.

Developed and patented in 1933 by Barney Weller it was declared to be the greatest improvement in elevator bucket design in over two decades.

It was the first one piece welded bucket to be put on the market, in the days when welding was in its infancy. Nowadays welding has come to be accepted as the most efficient and strongest way in which to join together two pieces of metal.

Vasile Antoniu (Tony) who has been the plant superintendent of B. I. Weller Co. for over twenty years and is widely known in the industry can remember well when Mr. Weller was developing the Calumet Cup and has watched it grow in popularity since then.

One of the interesting features of the design of the Calumet has to do with the patented curve of the bottom of the cup. This curve is in the form of a logarithmic spiral. Barney Weller hit upon this shape because he remembered that in his early experiences as a designing engineer he had had something to do with the design of a horse race track. When the ends of the track were changed from a regular oval curve to a curve in the shape of a logarithmic spiral the speed of the horses in running around the track was increased by several seconds. So he adapted this curve to the Calumet Cup and found that it very materially helped, when the cup scooped up material in the elevator boot, as well as when it emptied by throwing material out of the cup by centrifugal force at the elevator head. This curve caused the material to be completely discharged from the bucket in the intended direction and with a minimum of friction and back-legging. It also was found that with this scientifically shaped cup the buckets would be spaced closer together and the belt speed could be substantially increased with resulting increases in capacity.

Mr. Dennehy, President and Mr. George, Vice-Pres. of the B. I. Weller Co. say that each year had seen a considerable increase in the

volume of orders for Calumets until now the grand total has passed the million mark.

### Protein Content of Canadian Wheat

According to the December bulletin of the Grain Research Laboratory of the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners the protein survey of the 1943 crop of hard red spring wheat shows that the average protein content is 13.5%, or 0.2% lower than the average for the seventeen annual surveys conducted by the laboratory. The 1943 level is higher than that for 1942 by 0.7%. The 1943 map is characterized by an extensive zone of medium protein level, which covers more than half of the total crop-growing area.

Zones of below-average protein level are

found thruout Manitoba, in the southeast and on the northern border of Saskatchewan, on the western and northern boundaries of Alberta, and over the whole of the Peace River district. High protein areas are confined almost entirely to scattered areas in central Saskatchewan and in the south-central portion of Alberta.

A comparison of the 1943 and 1942 levels for provinces follows: Manitoba, 13.1 and 13.0%; Saskatchewan, 13.8 and 12.9%; and Alberta, 13.1 and 12.4%. The current survey is based on analyses of 5,645 samples, comprising 829 from Manitoba, 2,997 from Saskatchewan, and 1,819 from Alberta.

### Popcorn Crop Large

Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—The popcorn crop is the second highest of record. The 1943 crop in 11 principal commercial states is estimated at 150,724,000 pounds of ear corn, compared with the revised estimate of 160,901,000 pounds produced in 1942.

The acreage harvested this season totaled 100,150 acres, 2 per cent more than the 1942 acreage but 39 per cent above average. Production, however, was about 6 per cent less than the 1942 crop, owing to lower yields per acre in all producing states except California and Missouri.

Popcorn yields were generally lower than last year. The quality of the crop is mostly good to excellent, altho only fair in southern Illinois, and rather poor in Michigan; where the moisture content was too high.

In Illinois, survey returns indicate an increase in the proportion of hybrid popcorn this season, but the bulk of the acreage is predominantly of yellow varieties. In Michigan, the crop is about half yellow varieties and half white.—U. S. D. A.

We cannot too strongly urge the discontinuance of the feeding of wheat to livestock, and it is our earnest hope that every inducement will be offered to farmers to plant a record-breaking spring wheat acreage. The peace will be won with wheat rather than meat.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Farmers will meet to draft a protest against the administration's food subsidy program, instructions to that effect having been given by the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives and the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation.



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## Supply Trade

**St. Louis, Mo.**—The widely known and immensely popular R. C. (Bob) Crawford, vice-pres. of the Oyster Shell Products Co., died unexpectedly Dec. 27.

**Great Falls, Mont.**—Arthur W. Hawkins, for the past 32 years manager of the local branch for Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., died suddenly Dec. 21.

**Washington, D. C.**—Alloy steels are now plentiful. However, facilities for rolling steel are still short and finished plate will be on the critical list for some time to come. Copper, magnesium, zinc, and molybdenum, desperately short only six months ago, are now fairly plentiful.

**Direction No. 1** of Priorities Regulation 18, which required the early placement of purchase orders for specified items of a critical nature on which delivery is required during 1944, was revoked Dec. 29 by the War Production Board. This included electric motors and generators.

**McPherson, Kan.**—The McPherson Concrete Products Co., builders of concrete stave grain bins, surrendered its charter Dec. 31. The business will be continued under the same name but as a partnership. The partnership consists of members of the Anderson family, founders of the business, and Will H. Clevenger, who has been associated with the company for the past three years.

**Erie, Pa.**—O. F. Merwin, manager of the Eriez Mfg. Co., was in a hurry to get home one day recently after a wandering trip, and carried into a commercial airplane one of his large magnets. Its very presence in the plane made some of the indicators on the plane's dashboard turn somersaults much to the excitement of the pilots, until Mr. Merwin confessed to possessing a real magnet, and after he had put the magnet out of commission, the plane started to take him home.

**Enterprise, Kans.**—W. J. Ehrsam, President of the J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co., died Dec. 28. Mr. Ehrsam became associated with his father upon his graduation from Rose Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute, Ind. in 1892. During the earlier part of his career he was active in sales and engineering in connection with flour mills, grain handling equipment, and gypsum plaster mills. He became president on the death of J. B. Ehrsam, his father in 1924 and continued in active management until September of 1943.

**New York, N. Y.**—The American Standards Ass'n announces the publication of its new list of standards. There are more than 600 standards listed, of which 64 have been approved or revised since the last list was printed (April, 1943). The standards cover specifications for materials, methods of tests, dimensions, definitions of technical terms, procedures. It will be sent free of charge to anyone interested in this work. Requests should be addressed to the American Standards Association, 29 West 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.

**Washington, D. C.**—Wholesalers and retailers, who use Form WPB-547 (PD-IX) to apply for priority assistance in obtaining scarce goods, are cautioned not to order supplies of this form for more than immediate needs, the War Production Board said Dec. 2. A simplified version of PD-IX is under consideration, and is being submitted by the wholesale and retail division of WPB to appropriate industry advisory committees. The new form, if adopted, will require less time to fill out and less time to process at the War Production Board. Any changes will be made public well in advance of the effective date, probably some time in January.

Lists A and B will be revised about the 15th of every other month, the next revision to be issued Feb. 15, the W.P.B. announces. This applies to the Priorities Regulation No. 3.

When W.P.B. certification is made to O.P.A. that price regulations operate to hinder production of products essential to the consumer economy, O.P.A. may, with the approval of the Economic Stabilization Director, allow price increases beyond "the minimum requirements of law." For the producer whose current profits from all operations are no more than double those earned during the 1936-39 base period, or who is operating at a loss: With O.P.A. authorization, he may increase the price of the item for which increased production is needed to an amount not to exceed the total unit production cost plus a profit not to exceed 2 per cent of that cost.

## Machinery Quota Raised

The War Production Board on Dec. 28 announced an increase in the permitted output of flour and grain milling machinery.

Feed grinders and crushers were removed from rationing.

The order reads as follows:

The purpose of this schedule is to fix production quotas for certain items of flour, grain, feed milling and processing machinery and equipment for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1943, and ending Sept. 30, 1944, inclusive. The quotas for the items described in this schedule shall take the place of the quota provisions of paragraph (g) (2) (ii) of Order L-292 with respect to those items.

(b) (1) "Base period use" means the annual average tonnage of controlled materials used to complete items of flour, grain, feed milling and processing machinery and equipment during the years 1939, 1940 and 1941.

(2) "Controlled material" means controlled material as defined in C.M.P. Regulation 1.

(c) Production quotas. During the year beginning Oct. 1, 1943, and ending Sept. 30, 1944, no manufacturer shall use more controlled materials to fabricate or assemble flour, grain, feed milling and processing machinery and equipment in any class than the quota percentage of his base period use for each class of machinery and equipment as set forth in a table. However, the restrictions of this paragraph shall not apply to controlled materials that may be obtained under Priorities Regulation No. 13.

The quota percentage is 140 for burr mills, corn crushers, corn cutters, corn crackers, roller mills; 90 per cent for feeders, mixers, molasses mixers, batch mixers, pellet machines; 100 per cent for corn shellers, dust collectors, hullers, scourers, magnetic separators, gravity separators, wheat washers; 90 per cent for driers and coolers, sulphur towers, oil expellers and cookers.

At the time Order L-292 became effective June 15, 1943, milling machinery was limited to 50 per cent, so the new order averaging 105 per cent of the base period doubles the permissible output.

## Wheat Production in Kansas for 78 Years

By Dr. JOHN H. PARKER, director Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n

As to total annual production of wheat in Kansas, the crop was only from 1 to 1½ million bushels in 1866-1868. It first exceeded 10 million bushels in 1875, reached 27 million bushels in 1878, 40 million bushels in 1894, 63 million bushels in 1892, 89 million in 1901. The Kansas wheat crop of 1914, amounting to nearly 173 million bushels was the first one of more than 100 million bushels. Only twice in 78 years, 1931 and 1942, has Kansas produced more than 200 million bushels of wheat, nearly 207 million bushels in 1942 and the bumper crop of almost 252 million bushels in 1931.

Some correlation studies recently made for the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association by the Dept. of Mathematics, Kansas State College, show as might be expected, a very high correlation of 95% between acres harvested and total production of wheat in Kansas. This high correlation indicates that acreage harvested accounts for about 90% of the total variability in size of the Kansas wheat crop. Note especially that the acreage figure here used is the acreage harvested, not the acreage planted. Two studies of the correlation between yield per acre and the total production were made; one for the 78 year period 1866 to 1943, the other for the years 1901 to 1943. For the long period of years the correlation is only 18%, for the shorter, more recent period it is much higher, 64%. In the years before 1900, average yields were high, acreage was low, wheat was not then widely grown in western Kansas.

In only 20 of the 78 years has the farm price of wheat in Kansas been above \$1.00. In the world war year 1919, it reached an all time high of \$2.15 per bushel. The fact that Kansas farmers have continued to grow wheat and to exist, though not to live the life of ease or luxury, with the farm price of wheat below \$1.00 about three-fourths of the time, suggests that it can be done, in fact it has been done. The average farm price of wheat was down to 42c to 44c per bushel in 1893-1895 and reached an all time low of 29c in 1932, that year of despair between the market crash year of 1929 and the start of the New Deal.

"We must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except a politician or an official, a society where enterprise gains no reward, and thrift no privileges."—Winston Churchill.

Geo. N. Peek, the first administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, died Dec. 17 at San Diego, Cal., aged 70 years. He had been a manufacturer of farm implements at Moline, Ill., and was one of the originators of processing taxes.

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# Feedstuffs

**Memphis, Tenn.**—The Shelby County Retail Feed Dealers Ass'n recently elected Harry Wood, pres.; H. V. Cathey, vice pres., and M. D. Madison, sec'y-treas.—P. J. P.

**Vancouver, B. C.**—Some No. 1 northern wheat was purchased here recently for feed by the C.C.C., bringing total purchases in this market to 12,000,000 bus., mostly No. 2 and No. 3.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—Harry G. Cowan, for over 40 years with Spencer Kellogg & Sons, has been given leave from his work as district sales manager, to assist Walter Berger, chief of the feed and livestock branch of the F.P.A. at Washington.

**Rep. Hope** of Kansas announced Jan. 10 that the C.C.C. would ship immediately 75 carloads of protein feed into Kansas, in addition to the 100 cars allocated to the state for January. The bulk of this meal is coming from Southern cotton oil mills.

**Washington, D. C.**—Reflecting the new trend toward divorce of government from business, private dealers are to be permitted to make shipments of feeds to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The F.D.A. has been shipping about 2,000 tons per month.

The W.F.A. reported Jan. 5 that it had arranged for the purchase of more than 100,000,000 bus. of Canadian wheat to be used as livestock feed. Some has already been brought into eastern Great Lakes ports by boat; and cars will be sent into the interior of Canada for additional large quantities.

**Washington, D. C.**—The W.F.A. has effected an agreement with the British government that importers in the United States have first call on South American meat scraps and tannage, while the British have first call on fertilizer. U. S. firms had difficulty in getting supplies in competition with British bidders.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Porter M. Jarvis, vice pres., has been appointed to direct the feed business of Swift & Co. in place of L. W. Howell, who retires after 47 years of service. Mr. Howell, who also had charge of the fertilizer business, is succeeded in that branch by C. T. Prindiville. Mr. Jarvis is in charge of soybean mills, peanut crushers, cottonseed oil mills and cotton gins.

The appointment of Earl R. Reeves to the sales staff of White Laboratories, Inc. of Newark, N. J., has been announced by Henry W. Swanson, Regional Manager. He will handle sales of Clo-Trate Vitamin Products, also Fleischmann's Irradiated Dry Yeast in the Southwestern States. A graduate of Colorado State College, followed by a year as assistant to Dr. H. S. Wilgus, Jr., head of the Poultry Department at that institution; as Colorado State Inspector for The National Poultry Improvement Plan and as Nutrition Specialist with Farmers Marketing Ass'n of Denver, Mr. Reeves enjoys an excellent background in training and experience.

## Feed Movement in December

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	6,334	4,700	.....	.....
Chicago	50,919	24,669	66,780	71,068
Kansas City	2,250	11,220	2,250	28,260
Milwaukee	.....	100	18,780	12,740
Minneapolis	*2,940	*2,460	*6,960	*5,070
Minneapolis	.....	.....	84,540	48,210
Wichita	.....	.....	9,495	6,528

\*Screenings.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—The Des Moines district headquarters of the O.P.A. states that feed company representatives are not entitled to "preferred mileage" allotments of gasoline. "Preferred mileage" means the "C" card ration. The "B" ration is "occupational mileage." The O.P.A. ruled that such representatives "do not render skilled service and technical advice, or, if they do, it is merely from a sales or promotional standpoint."

"Traveling merchants without much invested in facilities, have been grinding alfalfa in the Platte Valley of Nebraska without much regard to the raw material ground and without shipping out a feed of much value, in fact, buyers have not been able to recognize the constituent of the feed shipped to them. Some day these traveling swindlers will be required to comply with the same laws that govern legitimate manufacturers."

The directors of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants recently adopted a resolution advocating stricter control of labeling of feed ingredients, stating that "alfalfa meal used in the manufacture of livestock and poultry feeds should be licensed by the states," and that "all feedstuffs shipped into the northeastern states by the Commodity Credit Corp. should be licensed by the states under the same regulations as are the feedstuffs of private suppliers."

**Chicago, Ill.**—R. M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, has information from Washington that the amounts of soybeans, cottonseed and peanut oil meals to be set aside for the month would be 20% of production, or the same as for January. It has been expected the February percentage would be increased. Walter C. Berger, chief of the feed and livestock branch of the food distribution administration, would ask all processors to report by Jan. 20 on their contracts covering February distribution.

Allied Mills, Inc., announced, Dec. 10, a second dividend of \$1 a share on common stock would be paid this year, making the 1943 total \$2, double the amount paid last year.—P. J. P.

## February Set-Aside for Oilseed Processors

Processors have been ordered to set aside 20 per cent of their February production of oilseed meal for directed distribution to areas designated by the War Food Administration.

The set-aside order, second to be issued under Food Production Order No. 9, is designed to make protein meal available for wider distribution. A similar order covering January production was announced early in December. The order pertains to cottonseed, soybean, linseed and peanut oil meal, cake or pellets.

Processors can sell or deliver set-aside oilseed meal only to holders of a Certificate of Designated Buyer, issued by the State or County Agricultural Conservation Committee.

Canada had a wheat surplus available for export of 584,000,000 bus. on Jan. 1, after allowing for domestic requirements to July 1. This is 22 per cent less than a year ago.

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"800" "Junior 800" "L-40"

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## Calcium Carbonate in Oil Meals

By A. L. WARD of National Cottonseed Products Ass'n

We know the use of the free-choice method of furnishing calcium and phosphorus, as well as salt, is the most practical and economical, but as a matter of fact, too few farmers use the free-choice method. Therefore, we recommend in our literature the addition of 2 per cent ground limestone or some similar source of calcium carbonate in dairy feed mixtures used with low protein roughages; 1 per cent with medium protein roughages.

We also recommend 0.1 lb. or 1.6 ounces of limestone or some similar source of calcium, per head per day, in dry lot feeding of beef calves and yearlings, and 0.4 oz., per head per day, for lambs on feed. Our practice of including a source of calcium carbonate in cattle and lamb rations is based on our study of calcium and phosphorus requirements by H. H. Mitchell in National Research Bulletin No. 99, Morrison's studies and recommendations, and our careful checking of feeding trials conducted by federal and state experiment stations.

We recognize that there are four main objections to mixing fixed amounts of calcium carbonate in cottonseed meal or other oil meals at the point of manufacture; namely:

(a) Protein meals are often bought by mixed feed manufacturers to be used as an ingredient in their mixed feeds to which they expect to add specific amounts of calcium or other minerals. Therefore, they do not desire to buy cottonseed meal with calcium already added. The answer to this question is that oil mills will make the meal for which there is a greater demand by their trade.

(b) Cottonseed meal, when purchased by the farmer, is usually only a part of the total ration of the animal. Therefore, the amount of any particular mineral needed to be added to meal at the point of manufacture would depend on what proportion the cottonseed meal is of the total ration, and on the type of animal fed.

(c) Minerals can be mixed and fed free-choice by the feeder and thereby the mineral requirements of the animal will be more certainly and easily met.

(d) The buyer does not want to pay cottonseed meal prices, or other oilseed meal prices, for a calcium carbonate product.

The fact that calcium or other minerals can, as a general rule, be supplied more economically to livestock by the purchasing of minerals as minerals, does not cause us to believe that the feeder should be denied the privilege of buying feeds fortified with minerals if he desires to buy minerals mixed in his feeds, or oil meals.

We do not believe that the feed manufacturer, or oil mill, should be denied the privilege of selling mixed feeds or protein meals or cubes fortified with calcium or other minerals essential to the health and well-being of animals provided the feed tag carries the declaration that the product is a mixture of "protein meal and calcium" or protein meal and whatever other mineral it may contain; and provided further that the calcium content of protein meal does not exceed 5 per cent and that the minimum protein content of the oil meal be not less than 36 per cent in the case of cottonseed meal, and 41 per cent in the case of peanut and soybean meal. In other words, cottonseed meal fortified with calcium carbonate should lose its identity as cottonseed meal and carry the brand name of "cottonseed meal and calcium," or cottonseed meal and whatever other mineral it may contain.

The Educational Service of the National Cottonseed Products Ass'n believes that cotton oil mills should strive to manufacture cottonseed meal with a protein content as high as is possible considering the ammonia content of the available cottonseed and consistent with sound, economical manufacturing practices. Personally, I would like to see the cotton oil mills in the southeastern states raise the protein content of cottonseed

meal to not less than 41 per cent protein. In the Mississippi Valley states, where the ammonia content of cottonseed averages a little higher than in the southeast, oil mills manufacture cottonseed meal with a protein content of 41 per cent. In the southwest, where the ammonia content of cottonseed is still higher, 43 per cent crude protein meal is manufactured.

A discussion of the use of calcium carbonate in oil meals should naturally include mention of price differentials as fixed by the Department of Agriculture, through the C.C.C. which fixed a base ceiling price on bulk 41 per cent crude protein meal with a premium of \$2 per ton for 43 per cent protein meal, and a decrease of 75 cents per ton for each 1 per cent less than 41 per cent crude protein. Therefore, 36 per cent protein cottonseed meal sells for \$3.75 per ton under 41 per cent protein meal and \$5.75 per ton under 43 per cent crude protein meal.

## Customs Regulation on Feed Imports

In T.D. No. 50983 the Bureau of the Customs on Jan. 3 announced the requirements for the importation free of duty for 90 days of feeds such as wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, cottonseed, corn and hay.

Importers are required to file an affidavit that the merchandise is to be used as a feed or a component part of a feed for livestock or poultry.

Upon satisfactory proof within a year that the product has been used as feed the entry will be liquidated free of duty.

The bill has been signed by the President and became effective Jan. 1. It is important as depriving the C.C.C. of its monopoly of importing grain free of duty. The new law will permit the private grain trade to participate in this trade to the extent that the bureaucracy will allow transportation.

## Effect of Soybean Damage

From the standpoint of the processor, field damage is much more objectionable than "green damage." Field-damaged beans wear out processing equipment very rapidly and contribute in many other ways to higher plant-operating costs. Although damaged soybeans usually contain as much oil as those that are sound, normal yields of oil cannot be obtained. The plant operator, therefore, incurs an additional loss because of the low oil recovery, the oil per unit being worth five to six times as much as the meal.

Field-damaged beans usually carry considerable soil or dirt, which rapidly wears out the expellers and makes filtering the oil more difficult. Furthermore, the oil that is obtained from damaged soybeans is inferior in quality and cannot be sold to the refiner at regular prices.

Such oil contains about five times as much free fatty acid as the oil from sound soybeans, thus increasing materially not only the cost of refining but also the refining loss or shrinkage in the original oil. These three factors, operating difficulties, decreased oil yields, and lower value of the oil, lower the value of damaged beans for processing.

In order to process highly damaged soybeans, it is necessary for the processor to mix with them a sufficient percentage of sound beans to permit the crushing machines to operate satisfactorily.

The refiner receiving dark-green or highly colored oil from damaged beans must increase the quantity of bleaching earth, and also the time of treatment, and must employ various other expedients to obtain the light oil that will be accepted by his customers. Even if the refiner is able to produce a satisfactory oil from the standpoint of color, it may be of poor keeping quality because of the high percentage of free fatty acid and the treatments he has used.

—U. S. D. A.

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## Misbranding of Cottonseed Meal

A fine of \$200 was imposed on the manufacturer of cottonseed meal shipped from Missouri into Kansas for stating the article to contain 41 per cent crude protein when in fact it contained only 37.94 per cent.

A North Carolina manufacturer was fined \$100 on the charge of deficiency of about 2 per cent in protein and excess of 2 per cent of crude fiber, in the percentages stated on the label.

Two fines of \$150 each were imposed after a plea of guilty to having shipped cottonseed meal deficient 3 per cent in protein from Illinois into Kansas.

For a shortage of 3 per cent in protein a fine of \$50 was imposed for having shipped cottonseed cake from Arkansas into Kansas.

## Tips on Stretching the Feed Supply

By HARRY TRUAX, of Indiana Farm Bureau Federation at Purdue Nutrition School.

Last winter a feed problem faced us which required quick and definite action, that of stretching our protein supplies so that each feeder could get his fair share.

By concerted action of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the extension forces of the state universities, and other agencies working together as a Feed Industry Council, a national protein shortage was averted.

To-day a more serious problem faces the feeder. It is not one of stretching available proteins, but one of conserving feed of all kinds because a total feed shortage is impending. The first emergency had to do with the efficient feeding of livestock; present situation is one of planning a program of feeding which will enable us to have feed during 1943 and '44.

Statistics from reliable sources indicate 15 to 20 per cent more livestock on hand than feed supplies in prospect will finish for market if past feeding practices are continued.

Every effort must be made to assure ourselves that there will be an orderly liquidation of a part of our livestock rather than a chaotic marketing of all of them later on. That, however, is not within the realm of the subject assigned to your speaker. Our suggestions have to do with making the most of the feed supplies which are at hand.

In line with liquidation of livestock, one suggestion that is profitable and practical in ordinary times as well as in emergencies is that of marketing culls and poor producers. As feed prices become higher, or livestock and poultry products become lower, only the best producers are profitable. Feeding operations, even with poor feeders and poor livestock, have been profitable the past few years. Hogs, for instance, are now found in abundant numbers in sections where they had been practically extinct for years. The "in-and-out" has been "in" for a few years. He has to depend largely on purchased feed. When this type of producer feels the pinch of narrower feeding margins, he will automatically eliminate himself. Whether this will come soon enough to preserve our present feed supply is problematical.

Our job as representatives of farmer interests in feed conservation is to encourage the marketing of hogs at an early age. It is a common sight to see hogs in the feed lot weighting 300 to 400 pounds. Experimental results show that much feed can be saved by marketing hogs at weights between 200 and 225 pounds.

For a good finish on beef cattle, it requires approximately 40 bushels of grain but this 40 bushels of grain will produce 450 pounds of gain when fed to feeder calves, 375 pounds of gain when fed to feeder yearlings and 300 pounds of gain when fed to two-year olds. From this data, we can conclude that where possible, the owner of quality bred animals should, so far as practical, market cattle young

to be of greatest help in the conservation of feed.

A lot of feed is wasted on poor hatching eggs. Thirty-five unhatched eggs out of each 100 is not looked upon with alarm by the hatcheryman, yet he will have flocks in the same incubators running 85 to 90% hatchability. Much of the increase can be attributed to the feeding of a good ration.

Next year, more than ever before, flock owners should be encouraged to feed breeder rations or at least to feed supplementary products high in hatchability factors. They will not be able to get by on mine-run laying rations made largely of vegetable proteins.

## Feeding Hogs under War-time Conditions

By C. P. THOMPSON, Animal Husbandry Department, Oklahoma A. & M. College, before Ohio Nutritional Conference

In order to produce strong, vigorous pigs it is necessary to keep in mind that the sow must be fed on feeds containing the necessary nutrients for producing strong pigs. Chemical analysis shows that the dry matter in the newborn pig is made up of 70 per cent protein, 20 per cent ash, and only 10 per cent fat. It is obvious, then, that to produce a good strong pig, large amounts of both protein and minerals must be supplied. In addition to this we must also supply adequate amounts of vitamins, particularly vitamin A and D. If the brood sow ration is inadequate in protein, the pigs will be small and weak; a large per cent of them will die before they are weaned and they will not grow as fast as those from mothers that have had a sufficient supply of protein during the gestation period.

Experimental results show that where sows are fed on a ration of corn properly supplemented with protein, an average of 85 per cent of the pigs farrowed will be strong, vigorous pigs, but when similar sows are fed on corn only during the gestation period, from 50 to 75 per cent of the pigs will be weak. Altho it is necessary that protein be supplied at all times during the gestation period, it is much more important that an adequate supply be provided during the last few weeks. During the tenth week of gestation 16 grams of protein and .74 gram of calcium are stored in the average

litter, but during the 16th week 33 grams of protein and 4.29 grams of calcium are stored. Under normal conditions from 50 to 75 per cent or more of the protein should be from an animal source such as milk or some of the meat or fish products. Under present conditions, it will be necessary to feed less of the animal proteins as there will not be sufficient available for normal feeding; however, under all conditions keep as much animal protein as possible in the ration.

**MINERALS.**—The lack of mineral in the brood sow ration does not manifest itself so much in the weight or strength of the pig as does the lack of protein as the pig is able to take a sufficient amount of mineral from the bones of the mother to build a satisfactory skeleton. The sow, however, suffers from lack of minerals during the gestation period and may break down in the back shortly after farrowing. Large amounts of both calcium and phosphorus are necessary for the production of milk and must be supplied. It is not necessary to feed expensive or complicated mineral mixtures to hogs. A simple mineral mixture consisting of equal parts salt, bonemeal, and ground limestone will give satisfactory results. It will probably not be necessary to restrict the amount of minerals in our hog ration as there is apparently an ample supply.

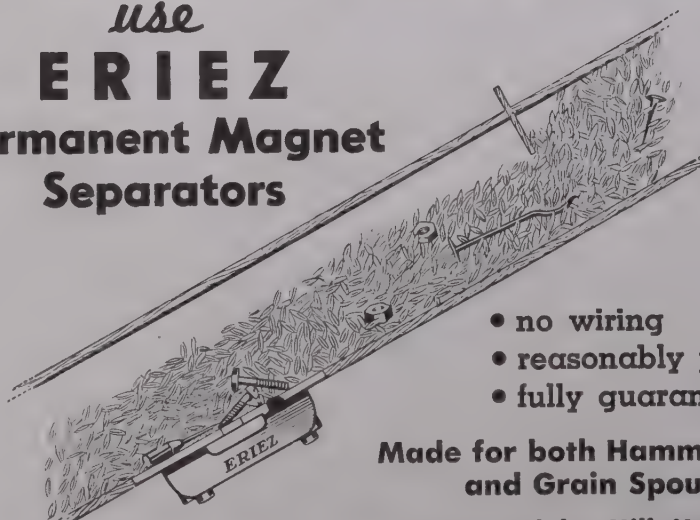
**VITAMINS.**—In the absence of green growing pastures, green colored alfalfa or other legume hays are good sources of vitamin A. Dehydrated hays are better than the sun-cured hays. On the other hand, vitamin D, which is necessary for the proper assimilation of calcium and phosphorus, is not present or if so, in very minute amounts, in dehydrated hay, but is found in sun-cured hays. Direct exposure to the sun is the best source of vitamin D.

Recapping of tires for commercial vehicles with truck-type camelback was removed from rationing Dec. 1, under OPA Amdt. No. 61-RO 1A. WPB Rubber Order R-1 restricts above rubber for commercial vehicles.

Kansas City Board of Trade has appealed to the OPA at Washington to adjust the new corn ceilings so that corn normally moving to that market will not be attracted to other destinations enjoying higher ceilings, such as two counties in Missouri, and to far west states.

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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The War Food Administration and the Food Distribution Administration recently bought 150 tons of scratch feed valued at \$7,290, from the Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago.

**Clinton, Ia.**—The Pillsbury Feed Mills has published an illustrated booklet covering the best program to carry out for the laying flocks. It is full of valuable information for retail feed dealers and the flock feeders.

## Ohio Poultry Council to Meet

The first annual meeting of the Ohio Poultry Council will be held in the poultry building of the Ohio State University at Columbus. The Council has developed a program in co-operation with the Ohio Turkey Assn. and the Ohio Hatchery Assns. Special sessions are planned for these two groups on the first day, Feb. 1st. On Feb. 2 the program is more general in nature. The business meeting will lay the groundwork for the Council activities for 1944-45.

Twenty-one well informed speakers will take up every phase of current problems.

"The Feed Situation and the Ohio Poultryman" will be handled by H. E. Frederick of the Ohio Feed Industry Council.

## Adjusting Poultry Numbers to Feed Supply

To obtain more efficient egg production and to conserve vital feedstuffs, poultrymen are urged during the month of January to cull out non-producing birds and bring their laying flocks back to the same number of birds on hand in January 1943. Even tho 1944 goals call for 2 per cent more eggs than were produced in 1943, this can be accomplished by taking full advantage of the large crop of 1943 pullets, culling out the older, unprofitable birds.

This program has been indorsed by the War Food Administration, the International Baby Chick Ass'n, the National Poultry Defense Committee, the Feed Industry Council, National Poultry Advisory Council and the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council.

## New Feed Mill at Minneota, Minn.

Minneota, Lyon county, Minn., is on the C & N-W R.R. and has two grain buyers and a flour mill. The Minneota Community Elevator was located adjacent to the owner's elevator, which was remodeled, as was its office, to take care of the additional trade to be served at the mill.

In the mill building, is a Diamond huller attrition mill with two 30 HP motors, and a Jacobson hammer mill with a 75 HP motor. The building contains ten bins for serving customers with bulk ground feeds, as well as sacked products.

A special driveway for serving the ground feeds was provided. At the end of the mill building is a warehouse. The hammer mill was located in a full basement. A Pedelty type blower system and a Hogmo mixer was installed for use in connection with the attrition mill.

This mill building was arranged so it can be served from the main elevator by cross spouting. Loads of grain delivered to the elevator are weighed and dumped with air dumps to the pits at the rear of the scale, which in turn serve the legs that deliver the grain to the mill building.

The building was provided with necessary legs to and from the processing bins. Special valves and fittings were designed and installed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. The mill room is painted with white enamel and presents a very neat appearance. The T. E. Ibberson Co. designed and built the plant.

## Hay Movement in December

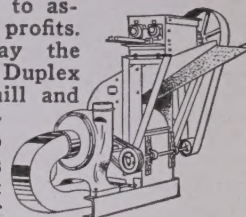
Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during December, compared with December, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	7,876	2,881	2,627	1,076
Ft. Worth	528	121	.....	.....
Kansas City	12,222	6,786	8,478	3,096
Portland	622	.....	.....	.....
Seattle	4,356	1,023	.....	.....
St. Louis	972	72	708	204

To deter the corn borer from attacking stalks John Bell of Watseka, Ill., has invented a liquid to be injected into the stalks to make them distasteful to the insect. Later, more practically, he spread the compound on the soil to be absorbed by the plants, and obtained 22 bus. per acre more than on untreated borer infested areas. The secret compound is inexpensive and can be mixed with fertilizer for spreading.

## CUTS YOUR GRINDING AND MIXING COSTS

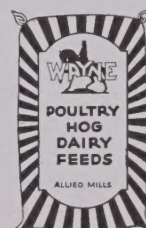
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## Protein Used More Efficiently

By E. M. FUNK, University of Missouri

Experiments conducted by the Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, University of Missouri, in 1941 and 1942, show that when turkeys are fed mash containing relatively high percentages of protein, they do not utilize protein as efficiently for meat production as they do when fed mash containing lower levels of protein. These experiments showed that turkeys fed a mash containing 38.6% protein required from 32% to 40% more protein to produce a pound of edible meat and a pound of live turkey to 32 weeks of age than turkeys fed a 21.8% protein mash. Similar differences existed at all ages from 16 to 32 weeks.

Excessively high protein mash does not grow larger turkeys. Weights attained by turkeys fed mash containing 21.8, 26.6, 30.6 and 38.6% protein were very similar at all ages from 16 to 32 weeks of age. Mash containing less than 21.8% protein might be even more economical after the 12th week of age. Of course there are lower limits below which growth would be retarded. The mash fed after the 6th week and until maturity could very well be one containing about 20% protein. The turkeys would further reduce the protein content of their ration if grains were hopper-fed in conjunction with mash.—*Poultry Tribune*.

## Feed Manufacturers in Great War Effort

The feed manufacturers of the nation proved themselves fully equal to the emergency in the year 1943.

As far as raw materials were available the commercial feed manufacturers in the United States satisfied the unprecedented demand for animal and poultry feed.

Questionnaires were mailed by the War Food

in first half of '43; 3,046,574 in the whole of '42; 2,489,302 in '41; calf feeds and starters, 123,490; 101,727; 73,677; horse and mule feeds, 277,518; 336,066; 283,256; all other mixed feeds, 1,709,818; 2,184,503; 1,419,999.

## Feed Manufacturers Ass'n Making Progress

The directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n have decided to recommend the enlargement of the board from 21 to 30 members in order particularly to give representation on the board to more of the smaller concerns. The board also decided to establish a Public Relations committee, which will have particular charge of telling the story of the feed industry and what it is doing in this war emergency, so that many existing misunderstandings may be removed.

Since May 17, the date books were closed for the year, the membership has increased by 56—33 feed manufacturers and 23 associates—for a total membership of 518.

## Mineral Elements in Animal Nutrition

Small amounts of manganese cobalt and copper are introduced into foodstuffs for livestock to meet the nutritional requirement for traces of these elements. Manganese helps to prevent perosis and to improve egg production in chickens, and to prevent lameness in pigs. Cobalt is necessary to prevent a form of anemia in domestic animals. Copper aids in the building of hemoglobin in the blood and the utilization of iron in the body. Experiments show that such ores as the oxides of manganese are not available until they have been made soluble by suitable treatment with acids. Similar results were obtained with crude cobalt oxide ores. Copper carbonate ores seem to be directly available, but sulfidic ores are not.—*Chemical Abstracts*.

### PRODUCTION (TONS)

	Alfalfa meal	Brewers' dried grains	Distillers' dried grains	Fish meal	Corn gluten feed	Meat scraps	Tankage
1941 .....	389,396	†.....	182,367	167,720	849,902	538,227	631,347
1942 .....	546,111	154,645	294,627	149,293	992,205	601,969	591,679
1943 (first half) .....	247,764	78,556	147,524	42,598	469,773	261,342	270,164
1943 (second half)* .....	285,430	71,075	130,487	100,967	409,654	268,296	263,554

No. questionnaires .....	155	56	51	214	10	1,486	
Per cent returns .....	73	95	84	71	100	69	

\*Estimated. †Sun-cured and dehydrated. ‡Not requested

### DISTRIBUTION IN 1942 (TONS)

Area of destination—	*Alfalfa meal	Brewers' dried grains	Distillers' dried grains	Fish meal	Corn gluten feed	Meat scraps	Tankage
Northeastern .....	90,823	36,423	187,468	46,320	487,920	37,981	149,777
North Central .....	206,074	65,044	53,560	34,895	346,608	491,939	300,537
Southern .....	109,178	39,193	51,104	20,804	194,900	29,386	95,054
Western .....	111,596	25	150	51,906	6,836	10,391	61,349
Unknown .....		13,960	2,606	2,728	2,758	11,435	6,695
Totals .....	517,671	154,645	294,888	156,653	1,039,022	581,132	613,612

\*Sun-cured and dehydrated.

Administration to 797 feed manufacturers and about 80% of them replied, reporting a total production of 10,525,969 tons for the first six months of 1943. Production in 1942 was reported at 13,353,395 tons and for 1941 10,034,525.

All types of poultry feeds, combined, represented the largest part of the production, with dairy feeds second. Laying mash was the largest item among poultry feeds.

Figures are complete for only the first half of 1943, when they already greatly exceeded those of the corresponding period in 1942 and 1941.

During the first half of 1943 compared with the whole of 1942 and 1941 production was as follows, respectively, in tons, scratch feed, 1,135,208; 1,414,757 in '42; 1,077,165 in '41; laying mash, 1,981,409; 2,842,586; 2,188,169; starting or growing mash, 1,855,312; 2,133,879; 1,668,846; all other poultry feeds, 1,202,310; 1,293,303; 834,111.

Dairy feeds and supplements, 2,240,804 tons

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**DRIED MILK PRODUCTS FEEDING A & D OILS**

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**Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal**

*Use more of it—it's healthful*

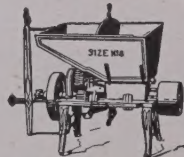


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## BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

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Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

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**GRAIN ELEVATOR AND FEED PLANT MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES**





## STARTING JANUARY 18<sup>TH</sup> IT'S UP TO YOU!

**S**TARTING January 18th, it's up to you to lead the men and women working in your plant to do themselves proud by helping to put over the 4th War Loan.

Your Government picks you for this job because you are better fitted than anyone else to know what your employees can and should do—and you're their natural leader. This time, your Government asks your plant to meet a definite quota—and to break it, *plenty!*

*If your plant quota has not yet been set, get in touch now with your State Chairman of the War Finance Committee.*

To meet your plant quota, will mean that you will have to hold your present Pay-Roll Deduction Plan payments at their peak figure—and then get at least an average of one **EXTRA \$100 bond from every worker!**

That's where your leadership comes in—and the lead-

ership of every one of your associates, from plant superintendent to foreman! It's your job to see that your fellow workers are sold the finest investment in the world. To see that they buy their share of tomorrow—of Victory!

That won't prove difficult, if you organize for it. Set up your own campaign right now—and don't aim for anything less than a 100% record in those *extra* \$100 bonds!

And here's one last thought. Forget you ever heard of "10%" as a measure of a reasonable investment in War Bonds under the Pay-Roll Deduction Plan. Today, thousands of families that formerly depended upon a single wage earner now enjoy the earnings of several. In such cases, 10% or 15% represents but a paltry fraction of an investment which should reach 25%, 50%, or more!

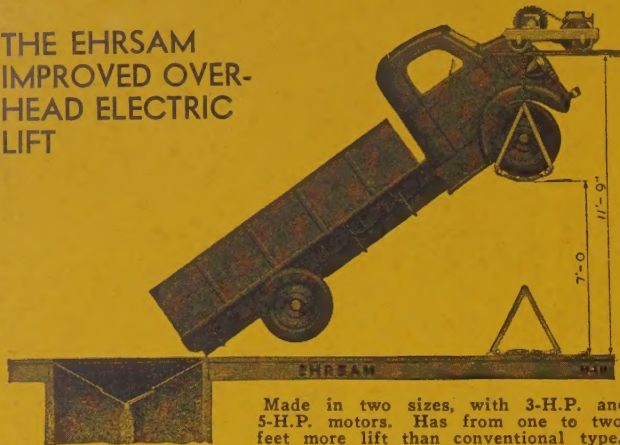
Now then—Up and At Them!

**Keep Backing the Attack!—WITH WAR BONDS**



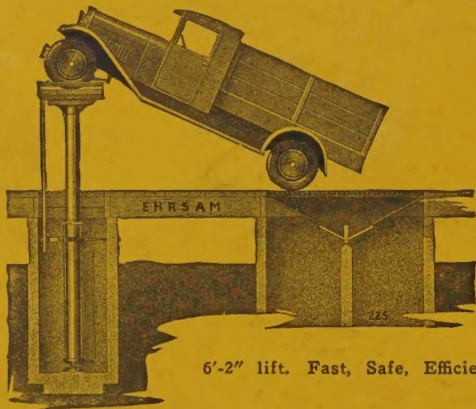
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THE EHR SAM  
IMPROVED OVER-  
HEAD ELECTRIC  
LIFT



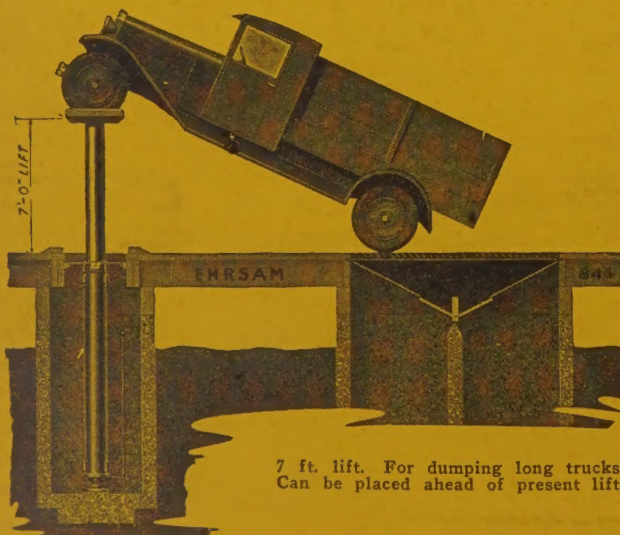
Made in two sizes, with 3-H.P. and 5-H.P. motors. Has from one to two feet more lift than conventional type.

THE EHR SAM STD. PNEUMATIC LIFT



6'-2" lift. Fast, Safe, Efficient.

THE EHR SAM STYLE B PNEUMATIC LIFT



7 ft. lift. For dumping long trucks.  
Can be placed ahead of present lift.

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It Must Be  
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Dust can be controlled. Engineering service is a part of Mill Mutual Insurance and our Dust Control Bulletins and Engineering Data are offered without obligation to the milling and grain trade.

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**Grain Receiving Register** for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$  inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

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